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ABSTRACT

Using data from the 2003 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, this study found that real median household money income declined by 1.1 percent between 2001-2002 to $42,409. Real median household income was unchanged between 2001-2002 for three of four alternative income definitions. The fourth, real median household income less taxes, declined 0.8 percent. Real median household money income declined for all race groups except those with a white or Asian householder. Under the alternative income definitions, most groups experienced no change. The real median money income of both family and nonfamily households declined between 2001-2002. The real median money income of households declined in the midwest for the second consecutive year, to $43,622, while it remained unchanged in other regions. For the second consecutive year, real median money income declined for households inside metropolitan areas. Per capita income declined by 1.8 percent, in real terms, between 2001-2002, to $22,794. Comparing 2000-2001 with 2001-2002 average medians, the real median household income rose for one state (Oklahoma) and declined for 10 states and the District of Columbia. Both the Gini index of income inequality and quintile shares of aggregate income indicated no change in household money inequality between 2001-2002, but income inequality declined between 2001-2002 under each of the four alternative income definitions. An appendix includes historical income data tables. (SM)

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Income in the United States: 2002

Issued September 2003

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Current Population Reports

Consumer Income

By
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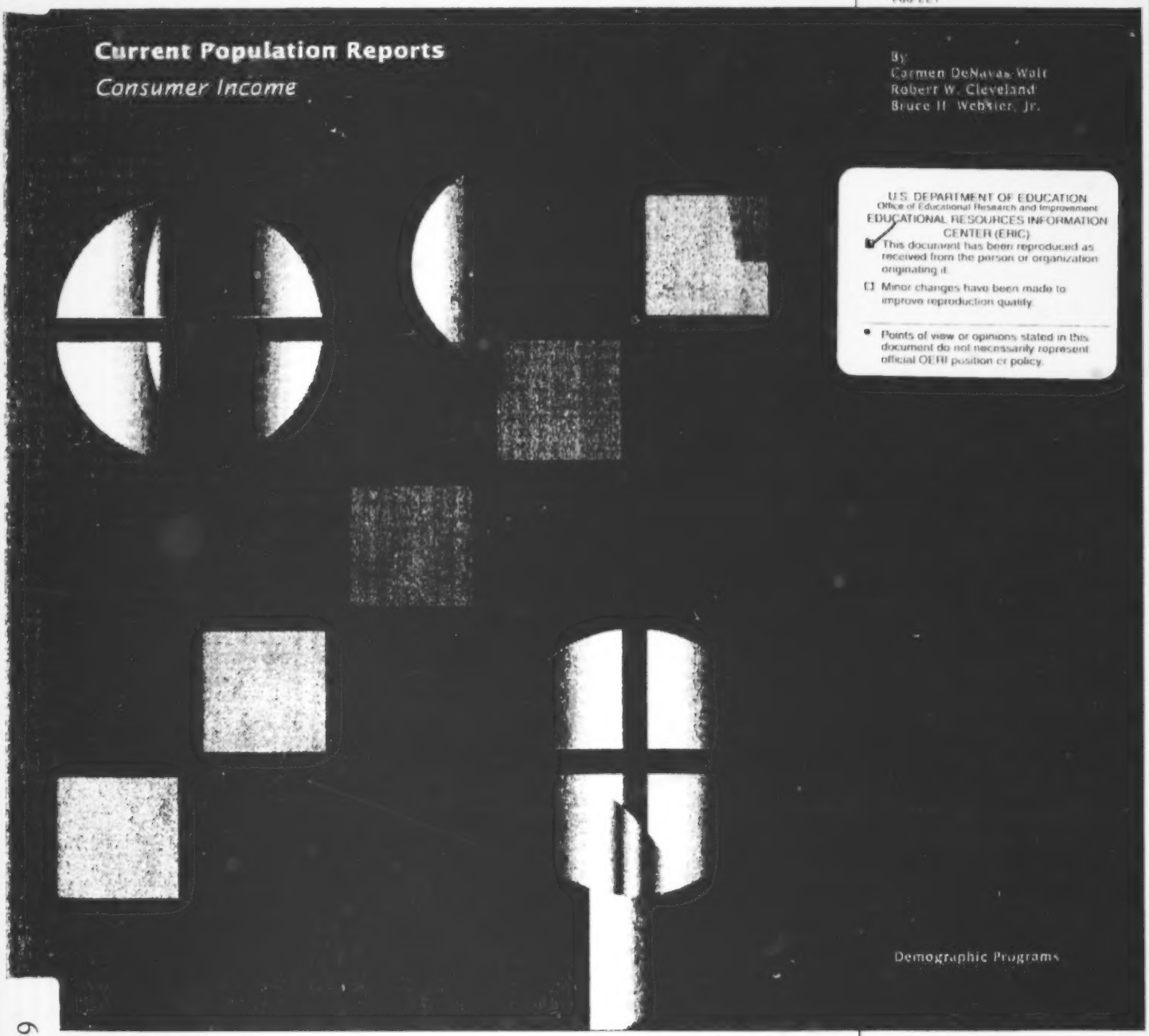

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Income in the United States: 2002

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Income in the United States: 2002

INTRODUCTION

The 2002 median household money income in the United States was $42,409, representing a 1.1 percent real decline from its 2001 level of $42,900.[1] By type of residence, the decline in median household money income was experienced mainly by households in metropolitan areas. Both family and nonfamily households also experienced declines in money income. In contrast, both men and women who were full-time, year-round workers in 2002 experienced increases in their median earnings. Income inequality as measured by money income did not change.

Traditionally, income data in Census Bureau reports have been based on the amount of money people or households receive during a calendar year. This income concept is limited and does not provide a completely satisfactory measure of economic well-being. For example, it does not include the effect of taxes and, therefore, does not reflect the effect of tax law changes on economic well-being. Similarly, this concept excludes the effect of noncash benefits (such as employer-provided group health insurance, food stamps, school lunches, and housing assistance), which certainly enhance economic well-being.

This report features four alternative income measures that deduct payroll, federal, and state income taxes and includes the value of various noncash benefits — food stamps, school lunches, housing subsidies, health programs, and return on home equity. Of these four alternative income definitions, only one showed a real decline in median household income between 2001 and 2002 — money income less taxes declined 0.8 percent from $37,376 to $37,066. The other three were unchanged.

HIGHLIGHTS

Most of the estimates described in this section are shown in Table 1, Table 3, Table 7, and Appendix Table A-1; the estimates for states are shown in Table 5.

- Real median household money income declined by 1.1 percent between 2001 and 2002 to a level of $42,409. This is the second consecutive annual decline in median household money income.
- Real median household income was unchanged between 2001 and 2002 for three of the four alternative income definitions highlighted in this report. The fourth, real median household income less taxes, declined 0.8 percent.
- Real median household money income declined for all race groups except those with a White or Asian (and no other race) householder. However, under the alternative income definitions, most groups experienced no change. Only households with householders who were Asian or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander experienced a real decline in median household income.

[1] All income values are in 2002 dollars. Changes in real income refer to comparisons after adjusting for inflation. The percentage changes in prices between earlier years and 2002 were computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index for 2002 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U values for 1947 to 2002 are available on the Internet at: *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income02/cpiurs.html*; click on "Annual Average Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS): 1947 to 2002." Inflation between 2001 and 2002 was 1.6 percent.

Source of Estimates; Statistical Accuracy

The estimates in this report are based on data collected by the 2003 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC was formerly called the Annual Demographic Supplement or the March Income Supplement) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. As with all surveys, the estimates may differ from the actual values because of sampling variation or other factors. All statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. For further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates, go to *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income02.sa.pdf*.

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- The real median money income of both family and nonfamily households declined between 2001 and 2002. Overall, family household income dropped 0.8 percent to $52,704. Nonfamily households experienced a decline of 2.4 percent to $25,406.
- The real median money income of households in the Midwest declined, for the second consecutive year, to $43,622. The incomes of households in the other regions remained unchanged.
- For the second consecutive year, real median money income declined for households inside metropolitan areas, by 1.5 percent, to $45,257.
- Per capita money income declined by 1.8 percent, in real terms, between 2001 and 2002 to $22,794. This is the first annual decline in per capita income since 1991.
- Based on comparisons of 2-year-average medians (comparing 2000-2001 with 2001-2002), real median household income rose for one state (Oklahoma), and declined for ten states and the District of Columbia. Four of the states that experienced declines were in the Midwest (Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio), three in the South (Florida, Mississippi, and North Carolina), and three in the West (Hawaii, Nevada, and Oregon).
- Both the Gini index of income inequality and the quintile shares of aggregate income indicated no change in household money income inequality between 2001 and 2002, but income inequality declined between 2001 and 2002 under each of the four alternative income definitions.

What are. . . definitions of income?

Money Income (**MI**) is collected for all people in the sample 15 years old and over. Money income includes earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, social security, supplemental security income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, income from estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources. It is income before deductions for taxes or other expenses and does not include lump-sum payments or capital gains.

MI - Tx is money income plus realized capital gains (losses), less federal and state income taxes, and less payroll taxes.

MI - Tx + NC - MM is money income, plus realized capital gains (losses), less federal and state income taxes, less payroll taxes, plus the value of employer-provided health benefits and the value of all noncash transfers except medicare and medicaid. Noncash transfers include food stamps, rent subsidies, and free and reduced-price school lunches.

MI - Tx + NC is money income plus realized capital gains (losses), less federal and state income taxes, less payroll taxes, plus the value of employer-provided health benefits and all noncash transfers.

MI - Tx + NC + HE is money income plus realized capital gains (losses), less federal and state income taxes, less payroll taxes, plus the value of employer-provided health benefits and all noncash transfers, plus the annual benefits of converting one's home equity into an annuity, net of property taxes.

INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES

Real median money income declined 1.1 percent between 2001 and 2002 to $42,409. Under alternative income definition MI-Tx, median household income was $37,066, 0.8 percent lower in real terms than its 2001 level (see, "What are . . . definitions of income?"). None of the other alternative income definitions showed a statistically significant change from 2001. For income definition MI-Tx+NC-MM, 2002 median household income was $39,426, for definition MI-Tx+NC, it was $42,061, and for definition MI-Tx+NC+HE, it was $43,760.

Race and Hispanic Origin

The money income definition shows that real median income did not change between 2001 and 2002 for households with a non-Hispanic householder who reported White as his or her only race category and households with householders who reported Asian as his or her only race category. Real median household income

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Table 1.
Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin and Income Definition: 2001 and 2002

(See text for comparability issues regarding 2001 and 2002 race data using single and multiple race reporting methods. Households as of March of the following year)

Race and Hispanic origin	2001			Race and Hispanic origin	2002			Percent change in real income 2002 less 2001	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) of percent change
		Median income (in 2002 dollars)				Median income			
	Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (± dollars)		Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (± dollars)		
MONEY INCOME (MI)									
All races	**109,297**	**42,900**	**215**	**All races**	**111,278**	**42,409**	**229**	***–1.1**	**0.6**
White	90,682	45,225	349	White alone or in combination	92,740	44,964	319	–0.6	0.8
				White alone[2]	91,645	45,086	301	–0.3	0.8
White, not Hispanic	80,818	47,041	321	White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	46,900	303	–0.3	0.8
Black	13,315	29,939	581	Black alone or in combination	13,778	29,177	632	*–2.5	2.3
				Black alone[3]	13,465	29,026	643	*–3.0	2.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,071	54,488	2,139	Asian alone or in combination	4,079	52,285	1,301	*–4.0	3.7
				Asian alone[4]	3,917	52,626	1,515	–3.4	3.8
				Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, alone or in combination	4,371	52,018	1,091	*–4.5	3.6
				Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[5]	4,164	52,291	1,288	*–4.0	3.7
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10,499	34,099	712	Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	33,103	793	*–2.9	2.1
MI - Tx (MONEY INCOME PLUS REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS (LOSSES), LESS INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES)									
All races	**109,297**	**37,376**	**201**	**All races**	**111,278**	**37,066**	**199**	***–0.8**	**0.6**
White	90,682	38,991	232	White alone or in combination	92,740	38,764	224	–0.6	0.7
				White alone[2]	91,645	38,857	227	–0.3	0.7
White, not Hispanic	80,818	40,254	247	White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	40,212	253	–0.1	0.7
Black	13,315	26,613	447	Black alone or in combination	13,778	26,288	400	–1.2	1.8
				Black alone[3]	13,465	26,168	405	–1.7	1.8
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,071	45,360	1,328	Asian alone or in combination	4,079	43,803	1,270	*–3.4	3.2
				Asian alone[4]	3,917	44,080	1,286	–2.8	3.2
				Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, alone or in combination	4,371	43,482	1,194	*–4.1	3.1
				Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[5]	4,164	43,779	1,221	*–3.5	3.1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10,499	30,607	507	Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	30,291	479	–1.0	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

declined for each of the remaining race groups and for households of Hispanic origin.[2]

The money income definition shows that real median income declined by 2.5 percent for households with householders who reported his or her race was Black (and may or may not have reported another race) and by 3.0 percent for households with householders who reported Black as his or her only race. Real median income declined by 4.0 percent for households with householders who reported only Asian or Asian and another race and by 4.5 percent for households with householders who reported his or her race as either

[2] Because Hispanics may be of any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Hispanic origin was reported by 11.4 percent of White householders who reported only one race; 3.5 percent for Black householders who reported only one race; 27.3 percent for American Indian or Alaska Native householders who reported only one race; 1.4 percent for Asian householders who reported only one race; and 19.0 percent for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socio-economic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972 and Asians and Pacific Islanders in 1987.

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Table 1.
Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin and Income Definition: 2001 and 2002—Con.

(See text for comparability issues regarding 2001 and 2002 race data using single and multiple race reporting methods. Households as of March of the following year)

Race and Hispanic origin	2001			Race and Hispanic origin	2002			Percent change in real income 2002 less 2001	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) of percent change
	Number (thousands)	Median income (in 2002 dollars)			Number (thousands)	Median income			
		Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (± dollars)			Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (± dollars)		
MI - Tx + NC - MM (MONEY INCOME PLUS REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS (LOSSES), LESS INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES, PLUS VALUE OF EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HEALTH BENEFITS AND ALL NONCASH TRANSFERS EXCEPT MEDICARE AND MEDICAID)									
All races	**109,297**	**39,553**	**217**	**All races**	**111,278**	**39,426**	**219**	**–0.3**	**0.6**
White	90,682	41,218	247	White alone or in combination	92,740	41,173	237	–0.1	0.7
				White alone[2]	91,645	41,272	239	0.1	0.7
White, not Hispanic	80,818	42,521	266	White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	42,623	276	0.2	0.7
Black	13,315	28,748	462	Black alone or in combination	13,778	28,467	434	–1.0	1.8
				Black alone[3]	13,465	28,338	443	–1.4	1.8
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,071	48,287	1,219	Asian alone or in combination	4,079	47,252	1,209	–2.1	2.8
				Asian alone[4]	3,917	47,501	1,260	–1.6	2.9
				Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, alone or in combination	4,371	46,829	1,124	*–3.0	2.7
				Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[5]	4,164	47,109	1,183	–2.4	2.8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10,499	32,678	497	Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	32,651	485	–0.1	1.4
MI - Tx + NC (MONEY INCOME PLUS REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS (LOSSES), LESS INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES, PLUS VALUE OF EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HEALTH BENEFITS AND ALL NONCASH TRANSFERS)									
All races	**109,297**	**42,194**	**212**	**All races**	**111,278**	**42,061**	**201**	**–0.3**	**0.6**
White	90,682	43,860	240	White alone or in combination	92,740	43,767	229	–0.2	0.6
				White alone[2]	91,645	43,871	232	–	0.6
White, not Hispanic	80,818	45,171	253	White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	45,203	255	0.1	0.6
Black	13,315	31,002	457	Black alone or in combination	13,778	30,698	475	–1.0	1.7
				Black alone[3]	13,465	30,576	477	–1.4	1.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,071	49,913	1,265	Asian alone or in combination	4,079	48,698	1,163	–2.4	2.7
				Asian alone[4]	3,917	48,954	1,189	–1.9	2.8
				Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, alone or in combination	4,371	48,303	1,156	*–3.2	2.7
				Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[5]	4,164	48,596	1,181	–2.6	2.8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10,499	34,939	548	Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	34,633	475	–0.9	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Asian or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (and may or may not have reported any other race). Real median income also declined by 4.0 percent for households with householders who reported his or her race as being only Asian or only Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander or as Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Median income declined 2.9 percent for households with householders who were of Hispanic origin (see Table 1).[1]

[1] The differences between the percentage declines in household income by race and Hispanic origin are not statistically significant.

Table 1.
Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin and Income Definition: 2001 and 2002–Con.

(See text for comparability issues regarding 2001 and 2002 race data using single and multiple race reporting methods. Households as of March of the following year)

Race and Hispanic origin	2001			Race and Hispanic origin	2002			Percent change in real income 2002 less 2001	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) of percent change
		Median income (in 2002 dollars)				Median income			
	Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (± dollars)		Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (± dollars)		
MI - Tx + NC + HE (MONEY INCOME PLUS REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS (LOSSES), LESS INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES, PLUS VALUE OF EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HEALTH BENEFITS AND ALL NONCASH TRANSFERS, PLUS IMPUTED RETURN TO HOME EQUITY)									
All races	**109,297**	**43,925**	**214**	**All races**	**111,278**	**43,760**	**220**	**–0.4**	**0.6**
White	90,682	45,631	234	White alone or in combination	92,740	45,635	232	–	0.6
				White alone[2]	91,645	45,743	234	0.2	0.6
White, not Hispanic	80,818	47,033	265	White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	47,199	252	0.4	0.6
Black	13,315	31,891	477	Black alone or in combination	13,778	31,523	474	–1.2	1.7
				Black alone[3]	13,465	31,408	479	–1.5	1.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,071	51,624	1,152	Asian alone or in combination	4,079	50,312	1,207	–2.5	2.6
				Asian alone[4]	3,917	50,604	1,252	–2.0	2.6
				Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, alone or in combination	4,371	49,920	1,158	*–3.3	2.5
				Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[5]	4,164	50,242	1,199	*–2.7	2.6
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10,499	35,882	543	Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	35,447	610	–1.2	1.5

– Represents zero or rounds to zero. *Significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income02/sa.pdf*.

[2]The 2003 Current Population Survey allowed respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as "White and American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian and Black or African American," in Census 2000 is forthcoming and will be available through American FactFinder in 2003. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race.

[3]Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

[4]Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

[5]Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander refers to people who reported either or both of these categories, but did not report any other category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Under the four alternative income measures, none of the race or Hispanic groups showed a decline in real household income between 2001 and 2002 except for households with householders who were Asian or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (and may or may not have reported any other race). These households experienced declines of 4.1 percent under income definition MI-Tx; 3.0 percent under income definition MI-Tx+NC-MM; 3.2 percent under income definition MI-Tx+NC; and 3.3 percent under income definition MI-Tx+NC+HE (see Table 1).[4]

Households with householders who indicated they were Black and did not report any other race had the lowest median income for each of the income definitions (see Figure 1).[5]

Their 2002 median money income was $29,026, which was 62 percent of the median for households with non-Hispanic householders who reported a single race category of White; $26,168 under definition MI-Tx, 65 percent of the non-Hispanic White median; $28,338 under definition MI-Tx+NC-MM, 66 percent of the non-Hispanic White median; $30,576 under definition MI-Tx+NC, 68 percent of the non-Hispanic White median; and $31,048 or 67 percent of the non-Hispanic White median under

[4] The differences among the percentage declines in median household income by income definitions were not statistically significant.

[5] The differences among the median incomes for households with householders who reported Black are not statistically significant. The levels of household income for different groups are influenced by many different variables such as number of earners and household size.

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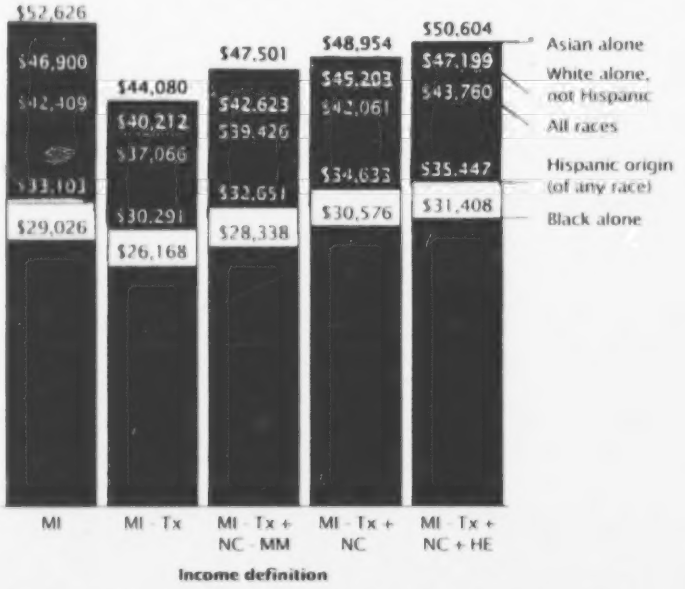
the most comprehensive income definition, MI-Tx+NC+HE.[5]

Median money income for households with an Hispanic origin householder was $33,103 in 2002 which was 71 percent of the median for households with non-Hispanic householders who reported a single race category of White and 14 percent higher than households with householders who reported a single race category of Black. The Hispanic-to-non-Hispanic White median income relationships under the alternative income definitions were 75 percent for definitions MI-Tx and MI-Tx+NC+HE and 77 percent for definitions MI-Tx+NC-MM and MI-Tx+NC. The Hispanic-to-Black median income relationships were 116 percent for definitions MI-Tx; 115 percent for MI-Tx+NC-MM; and 113 percent for MI-Tx+NC and MI-Tx+NC+HE.[7]

Households with householders who reported Asian as his or her only race category had the highest median income under all definitions of income.[8] Their 2002 median money income was $52,626, 112 percent of the median for households with non-Hispanic householders who reported a single race category of White; $44,080 under definition MI-Tx, 110 percent of the non-Hispanic White median; $47,501 under definition MI-Tx+NC-MM, 111 percent of the non-Hispanic White median; $48,954 under definition MI-Tx+NC, 108 percent of the non-Hispanic White median; and $50,604 or 107 percent of the non-Hispanic White median under

Figure 1.
Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder and Income Definition: 2002



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Racial Group Comparisons in the 2003 Current Population Survey

For the first time in 2003, CPS respondents could identify themselves in more than one racial group; previously they had to choose one.[9] This may complicate year-to-year comparisons. We do not know how people who reported more than one race in 2003 previously reported their race; there is no single way to compare changes in income by race. This report compares 2001 single-race data with two different sets of race data for 2002: one comparison based on those who reported only one race and another comparison based on those who reported more than one race. For example, this report compares the 2001 income figures for Blacks with 2002 income figures for two groups:

1. Those who reported Black and did not report any other race (alone).
2. Those who reported Black and did not report any other race or Black who reported some other race (alone or in combination).

This report provides year-to-year comparisons for each racial group except American Indians and Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, because the sample was not sufficiently large.

[5] The income ratios for MI-Tx+NC-MM and MI-Tx+NC+HE were not different from one another.

[7] The income ratio for MI-Tx+NC-MM was not different from MI-Tx+NC and MI-Tx+NC+HE.

[8] The differences among the median incomes for households with householders who reported Asian are not statistically significant.

[9] The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) establishes the guidelines for the collection and classification of data for race (including the option for respondents to mark more than one race) and Hispanic origin. Race and Hispanic origin are treated as separate and distinct concepts in accordance with OMB guidelines. For further information, see *www.whitehouse.gov/omb/ombdir15.html*.

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Table 2.
Change in Real Median Household Income During Recessions by Income Definition

Recessions[1]	Income years	Percent change in real median income[2]				
		MI	MI-Tx	MI-Tx+NC-MM	MI-Tx+NC	MI-Tx+NC+HE
March 2001 to November 2001	1999 to 2002	*–3.4	*–2.4	*–1.6	*–0.7	*–1.3
July 1990 to March 1991	1989 to 1992	*–4.7	(NA)	(NA)	*–2.1	*–3.9
January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982	1978 to 1983	*–4.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
November 1973 to March 1975	1973 to 1975	*–5.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
December 1969 to November 1970	1969 to 1971	*–1.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.
*Significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]Recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization.
[2]Median household income adjusted to 2002 dollars using the CPI-U-RS price deflator.

Note: Income years are based on peak income year prior to the start of the recession, unless the recession started after June, and the year after the end of the recession, unless the recession ended before June.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1970 to 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

the most comprehensive income definition, MI-Tx+NC+HE.[10]

Income During Recessions

Before the most recent recession, which began in March 2001 and ended in November 2001, median household money income peaked in 1999 at $43,915 (in 2002 adjusted dollars).[11] The decline in household income between 1999 and 2002 was 3.4 percent, not statistically different from the 4.7 percent decline in income which occurred between 1989 and 1992, the income years surrounding the July 1990 to March 1991 recession, but lower than the 4.8 percent decline between 1978 and 1983, the income years surrounding the combined recessions spanning January 1980 to July 1980 and July 1981 to November 1982, and the 5.7 percent decline between 1973 and 1975, the income years surrounding the November 1973 to March 1975 recession. However, the current decline in household money income is significantly larger than the decline in money income for the years surrounding the recession spanning from December 1969 to November 1970 (see Table 2 and Figure 2).[12]

The most recent recession resulted in less severe declines in real median household income under the alternative income definitions. Between 1999 and 2002, income declined 2.4 percent under definition MI-Tx; 1.6 percent under definition MI-TX+NC-MM; and 1.3 percent under the most comprehensive income definition, MI-TX+NC+HE (see Table 2 and Figure 2).[13]

Detailed Tabulations

Detailed tabulations that provide income estimates for households, families, and people 15 years of age and older for 2002 and earlier years are available on the Internet at: *www.census.gov /hhes/www/income.html.*

Income data are cross-tabulated by various demographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, presence of children, marital status, educational attainment, work experience, occupation, type of worker, and source of income.

OTHER FINDINGS

This section examines changes in income between 2001 and 2002 for several demographic groups using only the money income (MI) definition. Income tabulations for these additional demographic groups are not currently available for the alternative income definitions. An expanded set of tabulations for the alternative income definitions will be made available on the Internet when completed and will be a part of next year's report.

Household Composition

The real median money income of family households declined 0.8 percent between 2001 and 2002 to $52,704 (see Table 3). For nonfamily households, income dropped by 2.4 percent to $25,406. The apparent changes in income by type of family households and for

[10] The ratios for the following income definitions were not different from one another: MI and MI-Tx+NC-MM; MI-Tx and MI-Tx+NC-MM; MI-Tx and MI-Tx+NC; and MI-Tx+NC and MI-Tx+NC+HE.

[11] Recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization.

[12] The differences between the declines in median household income for the following years are not statistically different: 1989 to 1992 compared with 1978 to 1983 and 1973 to 1975; and 1978 to 1983 compared with 1973 to 1975.

[13] None of the declines for the alternative income definitions were different from one another.

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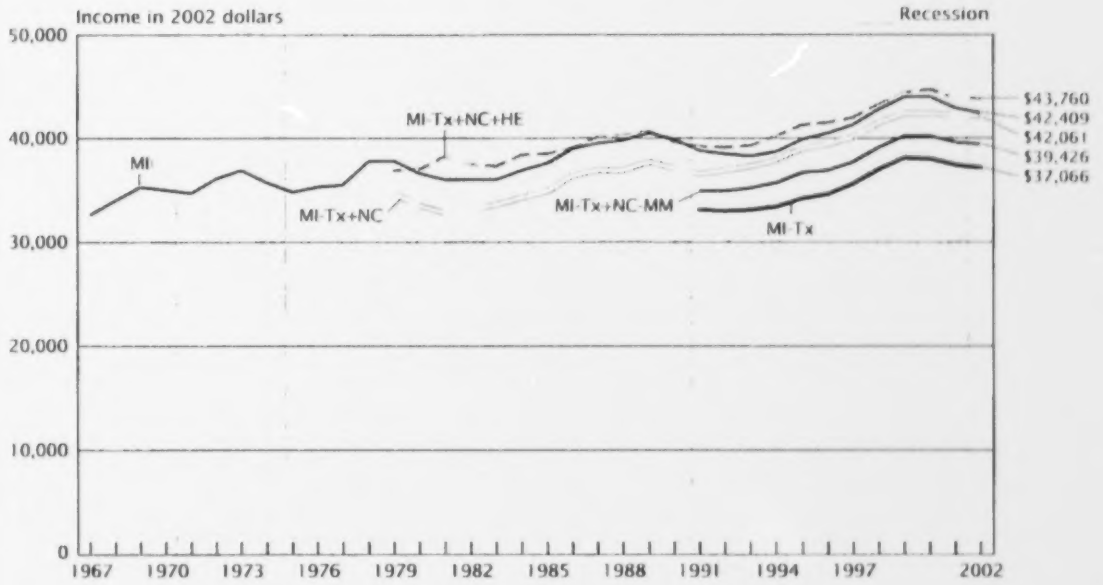
Figure 2.
Median Household Income by Income Definition: 1967 to 2002



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

nonfamily households maintained by a woman were not statistically significant. For nonfamily households maintained by a man, median income dropped 4.3 percent, to $31,404.

Nativity

Native households and foreign-born households each had real median money incomes in 2002 that were not different from 2001, but were very different from each other (see Table 3).[14] The real median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person who was not a citizen of the United States, however, declined by 3.9 percent. This is the second consecutive annual decline for these households.

Median money income was $43,222 for native households, 14 percent higher than the median for foreign-born households ($37,979), and 27 percent higher than noncitizen foreign-born households ($33,980).

Regions

Real median money income of households did not change between 2001 and 2002 in 3 of the 4 regions; however, income in the Midwest declined 2.0 percent to $43,622. In 2002, the median income of households in the Northeast was $45,862, in the West it was $45,143, and in the South it was $39,522 (see Table 3).[15] Household money income continued to be the lowest in the South among the four regions.

Residence

Real median income remained unchanged between 2001 and 2002 for households outside metropolitan areas while income declined for the second consecutive year for households inside metropolitan areas. The real median money income of households in metropolitan areas was $45,257, down 1.5 percent (see Table 3). The median income of households inside central cities declined by 1.2 percent to $36,863 and 1.5 percent for households outside

[14] Native households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States or was born in a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign-born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico.

[15] The difference between the median household income in the Northeast and the median income in the West was not statistically significant.

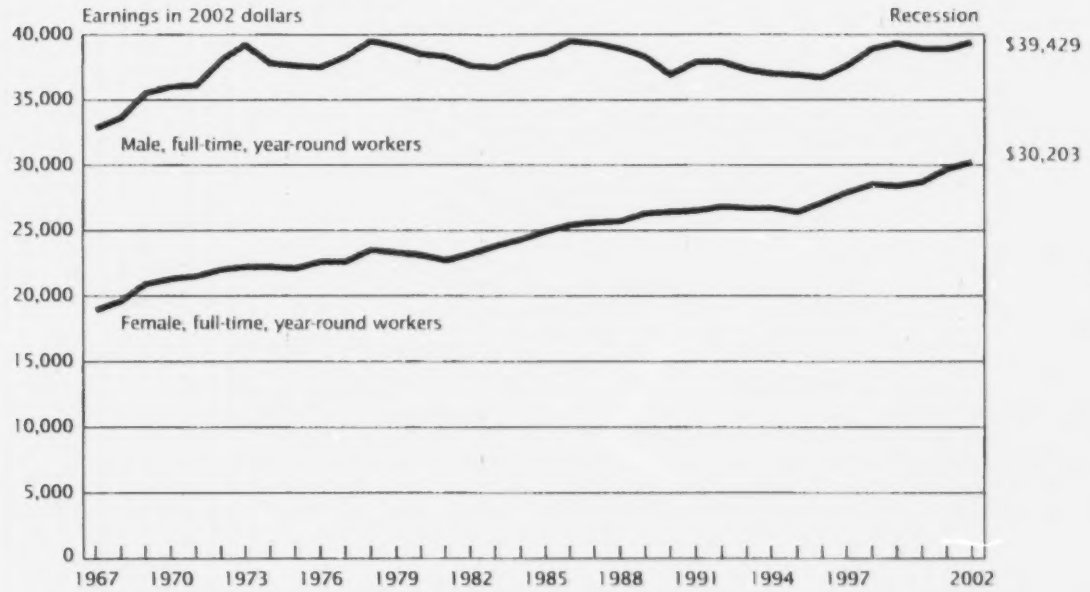
Table 3.
Comparison of Summary Measures of Money Income and Earnings by Selected Characteristics: 2001 and 2002

(Households and people as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	2001			2002			Percent change in real money income 2002 less 2001	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) of percent change
		Median money income (in 2002 dollars)			Median money income			
	Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (± dollars)	Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (± dollars)		
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**109,297**	**42,900**	**216**	**111,278**	**42,409**	**229**	*–1.1	**0.6**
Type of Household								
Family households	74,329	53,106	294	75,596	52,704	396	*–0.8	0.8
Married-couple families	56,747	61,433	348	57,320	61,254	327	–0.3	0.6
Female householder, no husband present	13,143	28,590	483	13,620	29,001	497	1.4	2.0
Male householder, no wife present	4,438	41,363	874	4,656	41,711	684	0.8	2.2
Nonfamily households	34,969	26,039	282	35,682	25,406	281	*–2.4	1.2
Female householder	19,390	20,586	353	19,662	20,913	316	1.6	1.9
Male householder	15,579	32,826	401	16,020	31,404	433	*–4.3	1.4
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	86,821	50,010	333	88,619	49,510	352	*–1.0	0.8
15 to 24 years	6,391	28,644	812	6,611	27,828	748	–2.9	3.1
25 to 34 years	18,988	45,797	623	19,055	45,330	484	–1.0	1.4
35 to 44 years	24,031	54,168	700	24,069	53,521	679	–1.2	1.4
45 to 54 years	22,208	58,968	814	22,623	59,021	864	0.1	1.6
55 to 64 years	15,203	46,593	710	16,260	47,203	702	1.3	1.7
65 years and over	22,476	23,486	319	22,659	23,152	309	–1.4	1.5
Nativity of the Householder								
Native born	95,884	43,600	344	97,365	43,222	345	–0.9	0.9
Foreign born	13,413	38,552	958	13,912	37,979	883	–1.5	2.7
Naturalized citizen	6,069	44,667	1,537	6,423	45,430	1,323	1.7	3.7
Not a citizen	7,344	35,366	886	7,490	33,980	1,272	*–3.9	3.6
Region								
Northeast	21,128	46,443	625	21,229	45,862	566	–1.3	1.5
Midwest	25,755	44,531	583	25,630	43,622	627	*–2.0	1.5
South	39,151	39,523	515	40,107	39,522	490	–	1.5
West	23,263	45,804	752	24,313	45,143	674	–1.4	1.8
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	88,112	45,938	314	90,075	45,257	291	*–1.5	0.7
Inside central cities	32,540	37,315	353	33,543	36,863	357	*–1.2	1.1
Outside central cities	55,572	51,503	343	56,532	50,717	349	*–1.5	0.8
Outside metropolitan areas	21,185	34,135	613	21,203	34,654	609	1.5	2.1
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS								
Male	58,712	38,884	431	58,761	39,429	401	*1.4	1.3
Female	41,639	29,680	276	41,876	30,203	132	*1.8	0.9

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
*Significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.
[1]For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income02/sa.pdf*.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 3.
Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years Old and Over by Sex: 1967 to 2002



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

central cities, to $50,717. The income of households outside metropolitan areas ($34,654) has not shown a statistically significant change in the past 2 years.[16]

Work Experience and Earnings

Of the 80.5 million men aged 15 and over who worked in 2002, 73.0 percent worked full-time, year-round, unchanged from 2001. Of the 71.5 million women in the same age group who worked in 2002, 58.6 percent worked full-time, year-round — also unchanged from 2001 (see Table 3).

Between 2001 and 2002, the real median earnings of men who worked full-time, year-round increased by 1.4 percent, to $39,429 (see Table 3). The real earnings of women with similar work experience increased by 1.8 percent to $30,203.[17] [18] In 2002, the female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.77, not statistically different from the all-time high of 0.76 reached in 2001.

What are . . .? Full-time, Year-round workers are people who worked 50 or more weeks and 35 or more hours per week during the calendar year. Paid vacations are counted as time worked.

What is . . .? Earnings consist of gross money wage or salary income, including commissions, tips and cash bonuses, before deductions; net income from nonfarm self-employment (gross receipts minus business expenses); and net income from farm self-employment (gross receipts minus farm expenses).

The increase in real earnings for men who worked full-time, year-round between 2001 and 2002 followed a year of stagnant earnings growth (2000-2001) and a year of declining earnings (1999-2000). In contrast, the comparable group of women have not experienced an annual decline in earnings since 1995 (see Figure 3).

[16] The differences between the percentage declines in income by residence are not statistically different.

[17] The demographic characteristics of full-time, year-round workers may be considerably different from one year to the next.

[18] The difference between the percentage increases in the median earnings of men and women was not statistically different.

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Table 4.
Per Capita Money Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2001 and 2002

(See text for comparability issues regarding 2001 and 2002 race data using single and multiple race reporting methods. People as of March of the following year.)

Race and Hispanic origin	2001			Race and Hispanic origin	2002			Percent change in real income 2002 less 2001	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) of percent change
		Per capita income (in 2002 dollars)				Per capita income			
	Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (± dollars)		Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (± dollars)		
All races	**282,082**	**23,214**	**175**	**All races**	**285,933**	**22,794**	**166**	***–1.8**	**0.9**
White	230,071	24,511	214	White alone or in combination	235,036	23,962	202	*–2.2	1.0
				White alone[2]	230,809	24,142	206	*–1.5	1.0
White, not Hispanic	194,822	26,550	254	White alone, not Hispanic	194,421	26,128	245	*–1.6	1.1
Black	36,023	15,191	304	Black alone or in combination	37,350	15,269	415	0.5	2.9
				Black alone[3]	35,806	15,441	421	1.6	2.9
Asian and Pacific Islander	12,500	24,663	1,171	Asian alone or in combination	12,504	23,252	1,181	*–5.7	5.5
				Asian alone[4]	11,558	24,131	1,257	–2.2	5.8
				Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, alone or in combination	13,523	22,810	1,110	*–7.5	5.3
				Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[5]	12,362	23,792	1,193	–3.5	5.6
Hispanic origin (of any race)	37,438	13,210	319	Hispanic origin (of any race)	39,384	13,487	342	2.1	2.7

*Significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income02/sa.pdf*.

[2]The 2003 Current Population Survey allowed respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as "White and American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian and Black or African American," in Census 2000 is forthcoming and will be available through American FactFinder in 2003. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race.

[3]Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

[4]Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

[5]Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander refers to people who reported either or both of these categories, but did not report any other category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Per Capita Income

Per capita money income declined by 1.8 percent, to $22,794, for the overall population between 2001 and 2002. This is the first annual decline in overall per capita income since 1991. By race, real per capita income declined by 2.2 percent, to $23,962, for people who reported White as their only race or White along with another race; by 1.5 percent, to $24,142, for those who reported White as their only race category; by 1.6 percent to $26,128, for non-Hispanics who reported White as their only race; by 5.7 percent, to $23,252, for those who reported only Asian or Asian with another race; and by 7.5 percent, to $22,810, for those who reported Asian or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, either as his or her only race or with another race category (see Table 4).[19,20]

[19] The differences between the per capita incomes were not statistically different for: the overall population compared with those who reported Asian as their only race or Asian with another race or those who reported Asian or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander either as their only race or with another race category; those who reported White as their only race or White along with another race, compared with those that reported White as their only race or who reported Asian as their only race or Asian with another race; those who reported White as their only race compared with those who reported Asian as their only race or Asian with another race; and those who reported their race as only Asian or Asian with another race compared with those who reported their race as Asian or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander either as their only race or with another race category.

[20] None of the differences between the percentage declines in this paragraph are statistically significant except: the difference between those who reported Asian or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander either as their only race or with another race category compared with the overall population and those who reported White as their only race, and those who reported being non-Hispanic and reported White as their only race.

State Income

Median household income rose for one state and declined for 10 states and the District of Columbia, based on percent changes in 2-year-average medians comparing

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Table 5.
Money Income of Households by State Using 2- and 3-Year-Average Medians

(Income in 2002 dollars)

States	3-year-average median[1] 2000-2002		2-year-average medians[2]				2001-2002 average less 2000-2001 average	
			2000-2001		2001-2002			
	Median money income (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[3] (± dollars)	Median money income (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[3] (± dollars)	Median money income (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[3] (± dollars)	Difference	Percent change
United States	**43,052**	**156**	**43,374**	**182**	**42,654**	**183**	*–720	*–1.7
Alabama	36,771	1,224	36,355	1,448	36,661	1,408	306	0.8
Alaska	55,412	1,739	56,731	2,234	55,525	2,155	–1,206	–2.1
Arizona	41,554	1,458	42,463	1,845	41,559	1,681	–905	–2.1
Arkansas	32,423	1,082	32,440	1,341	33,128	1,323	688	2.1
California	48,113	852	48,451	983	47,725	1,017	–725	–1.5
Colorado	49,617	1,512	50,279	1,690	49,238	1,810	–1,041	–2.1
Connecticut	53,325	1,544	53,294	1,810	53,791	1,778	497	0.9
Delaware	50,878	1,814	51,492	2,072	50,020	2,148	–1,472	–2.9
District of Columbia	41,313	1,209	42,435	1,459	40,447	1,375	*–1,988	*–4.7
Florida	38,533	764	38,788	827	37,512	867	*–1,276	*–3.3
Georgia	43,316	1,185	43,504	1,327	43,096	1,485	–408	–0.9
Hawaii	49,775	1,491	51,010	1,704	47,748	1,789	*–3,262	*–6.4
Idaho	38,613	1,274	39,062	1,509	38,282	1,422	–780	–2.0
Illinois	45,906	1,057	47,504	1,286	44,808	1,182	*–2,696	*–5.7
Indiana	41,581	945	41,847	1,136	41,034	1,161	–813	–1.9
Iowa	41,827	1,224	42,216	1,358	41,338	1,556	–878	–2.1
Kansas	42,523	1,305	42,475	1,590	42,346	1,474	–129	–0.3
Kentucky	37,893	1,077	38,459	1,293	37,905	1,285	–554	–1.4
Louisiana	33,312	1,298	32,965	1,414	33,930	1,671	965	2.9
Maine	37,654	1,043	38,055	1,256	37,024	1,227	*–1,031	–2.7
Maryland	55,912	1,804	55,665	2,124	55,394	2,170	–271	–0.5
Massachusetts	50,587	1,598	50,953	2,001	51,470	1,830	516	1.0
Michigan	45,335	1,192	46,645	1,374	44,239	1,354	*–2,406	*–5.2
Minnesota	54,931	1,582	55,085	2,002	54,070	1,587	–1,015	–1.8
Mississippi	32,447	1,329	33,229	1,772	30,761	1,348	*–2,468	*–7.4
Missouri	43,955	1,362	44,545	1,664	42,386	1,554	*–2,158	*–4.8
Montana	33,900	1,138	33,432	1,220	33,736	1,343	304	0.9
Nebraska	43,566	1,246	43,951	1,485	43,550	1,468	–401	–0.9
Nevada	46,289	1,293	46,954	1,490	45,542	1,560	*–1,413	*–3.0
New Hampshire	53,549	1,251	52,664	1,396	53,734	1,390	1,071	2.0
New Jersey	53,266	1,376	52,615	1,340	53,581	1,752	966	1.8
New Mexico	35,251	1,397	35,148	1,731	34,554	1,570	–595	–1.7
New York	42,432	690	42,666	822	42,375	804	–291	–0.7
North Carolina	38,432	982	39,391	1,223	37,642	1,143	*–1,749	*–4.4
North Dakota	36,717	1,053	36,976	1,311	36,281	1,109	–695	–1.9
Ohio	43,332	843	43,656	971	42,567	980	*–1,090	*–2.5
Oklahoma	35,500	791	35,021	974	36,317	889	*1,295	*3.7
Oregon	42,704	989	43,155	1,181	41,866	1,095	*–1,289	*–3.0
Pennsylvania	43,577	867	44,117	993	43,344	1,034	–772	–1.8
Rhode Island	44,311	1,206	45,257	1,507	44,434	1,385	–824	–1.8
South Carolina	38,460	1,243	38,784	1,364	38,074	1,532	–710	–1.8
South Dakota	38,755	980	39,196	1,075	39,087	1,232	–108	–0.3
Tennessee	36,329	1,096	35,979	1,202	36,691	1,302	712	2.0
Texas	40,659	728	40,914	916	40,829	732	–84	–0.2
Utah	48,537	1,520	48,875	1,851	47,978	1,887	–897	–1.8
Vermont	41,929	1,060	41,395	1,298	42,221	1,210	826	2.0
Virginia	49,974	1,368	50,145	1,540	50,336	1,661	190	0.4
Washington	44,252	1,363	43,786	1,722	44,174	1,527	388	0.9
West Virginia	30,072	789	30,429	918	29,752	935	–677	–2.2
Wisconsin	46,351	1,193	46,575	1,444	45,985	1,413	–590	–1.3
Wyoming	40,499	1,262	40,867	1,546	40,057	1,463	–810	–2.0

*Significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]The 3-year-average median is the sum of 3 inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 3.
[2]The 2-year-average median is the sum of 2 inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 2.
[3]For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income02/sa.pdf*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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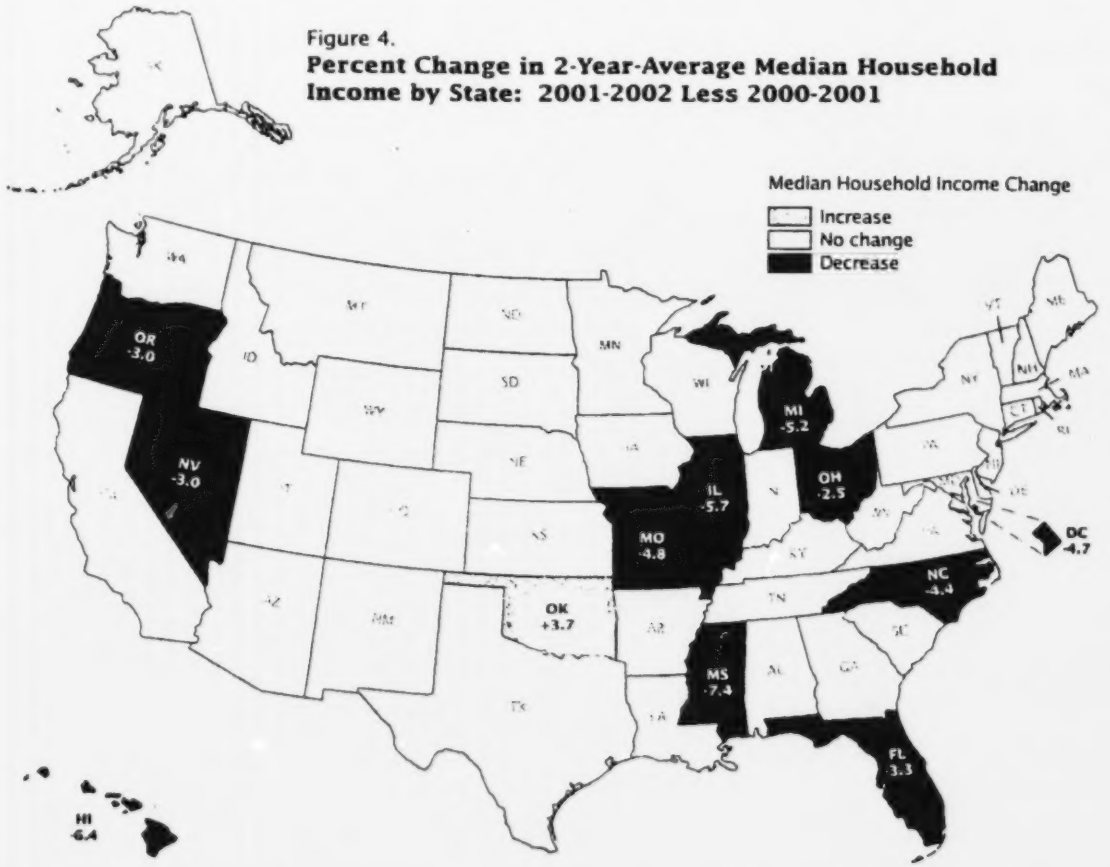
Figure 4.
Percent Change in 2-Year-Average Median Household Income by State: 2001-2002 Less 2000-2001



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

data for 2000-2001 with data for 2001-2002 (see Table 5 and Figure 4).[21] Real median household income rose for Oklahoma. Four of the states that experienced declines were in the Midwest (Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio), three in the South (Florida, Mississippi, and North Carolina), and three in the West (Hawaii, Nevada, and Oregon). States in the Northeast did not experience changes in income.

Comparing the relative ranking of states using 3-year-average medians for 2000-2002 shows that the median household income for Maryland, although not statistically different from the median incomes for Alaska and Minnesota, was higher than that for the remaining 47 states and the District of Columbia.

Model-Based State Estimates

The Census Bureau also produces improved (in the sense of having lower standard errors) annual estimates of median household income for states and counties, based on models using data from the ASEC, the decennial census, and administrative records, as well as personal income data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Estimates for 1999 are available on the Internet at *www.census.gov /hhes/www/saipe.html*. Estimates for income year 2000 will be available later this fall.

[21] To reduce the possibilities of misinterpreting changes in, or rankings of, income estimates for states, the Census Bureau uses 2-year-average medians for evaluating changes in state estimates over time and 3-year-average medians when comparing the relative ranking of states.

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Table 6.
Median Household Income by Income Definition: 2001 and 2002

(Income in 2002 dollars)

Definition of income	Median income		Percent change in real income 2002 less 2001	Percent of official definition of income
	2001	2002		
1. Money income excluding capital gains (losses) (MI)	42,900	42,409	*–1.1	100.0
1b. Definition 1 plus realized capital gains (losses) less taxes (MI-Tx)	37,376	37,066	*–0.8	87.4
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers	39,630	39,102	*–1.3	92.2
3. Definition 2 plus realized capital gains (losses)	40,190	39,268	*–2.3	92.6
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	42,004	41,294	*–1.7	97.4
5. Definition 4 less social security payroll taxes	39,390	38,602	*–2.0	91.0
6. Definition 5 less federal income taxes (excluding the EIC)	36,456	36,278	–0.5	85.5
7. Definition 6 plus the earned income credit (EIC)[1]	36,646	36,453	–0.5	86.0
8. Definition 7 less state income taxes	35,482	35,280	–0.6	83.2
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	39,242	39,099	–0.4	92.2
10. Definition 9 plus the value of medicare	41,281	41,169	–0.3	97.1
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches	41,300	41,183	–0.3	97.1
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	41,468	41,363	–0.3	97.5
13. Definition 12 plus the value of medicaid	42,031	41,928	–0.2	98.9
14a. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers less medicare and medicaid (MI-Tx+NC-MM)	39,553	39,426	–0.3	93.0
14. Definition 14a plus the value of medicare and medicaid (MI-Tx+NC)	42,194	42,061	–0.3	99.2
15. Definition 14 plus imputed return on home equity (MI-Tx+NC+HE)	43,925	43,760	–0.4	103.2

*Significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1] Thirteen states (Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia have an earned income credit (EIC) that uses federal eligibility rules to compute the state credit. The remaining states do not have such a program.

Note: Definition numbering reflects historical series identification.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Conversely, the median household income for West Virginia was lower than the incomes of the remaining 49 states and the District of Columbia. The relative standing of the remaining states and the District of Columbia was less clear because of sampling variability surrounding the estimates.

INCOME INEQUALITY

There was no change in household money income inequality between 2001 and 2002. However, inequality declined between 2001 and 2002 under all four of the alternative income definitions.

The Gini index under the money income definition has not shown an annual change since 1993.

What is . . .? The **Gini Index** summarizes the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution. It ranges from 0, which indicates perfect equality (where everyone receives an equal amount), to 1, which denotes perfect inequality (where all the income is received by only one recipient or group of recipients).

However, the 2002 Gini index (0.462) was higher than in 1995 and earlier years (see appendix Table A-3 for historical Gini and other inequality measures).[22] Comparisons with years earlier than 1993 are not recommended because of substantial methodological changes in the 1994 CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement.[23] Under the alternative income definitions, the Gini index in 2002 was 0.426 for MI-Tx; 0.421 for MI-Tx+NC-MM; 0.405 for MI-Tx+NC; and 0.400 for the most

[22] The Gini index in 2002 was not statistically different from the index in 1994. See *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution, 1947-98," for trends in other income inequality measures. A higher Gini index represents greater inequality.

[23] The Census Bureau introduced computer-assisted interviewing, increased income reporting limits, and introduced new Census 2000-based population controls in the 1994 CPS.

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Table 7.
Percentage of Aggregate Household Income Received by Income Quintiles and Gini Index by Income Definition: 2001 and 2002

(For definition of Gini index, see text)

Definition of income	Quintiles										Gini index	
	Lowest		Second		Third		Fourth		Highest			
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
1. Money income excluding realized capital gains (losses) (MI)	3.5	3.4	8.8	8.8	14.5	14.9	23.1	23.2	50.1	49.6	0.450	0.448
1b. Definition 1 plus realized capital gains (losses), less taxes (MI-Tx)	4.1	4.1	9.6	*9.8	15.1	*15.5	22.6	*23.1	48.6	*47.5	0.434	*0.426
14a. Definition 1b plus value of employer-provided health benefits and all noncash transfers except medicaid and medicare (MI-Tx+NC-MM)	4.3	4.3	9.6	*9.8	15.2	*15.6	22.8	*23.3	48.1	*47.1	0.429	*0.421
14. Definition 14a plus medicaid and medicare	4.5	4.5	10.3	10.4	15.6	*16.0	22.6	*23.1	47.0	*45.9	0.412	*0.405
15. Definition 14a plus imputed return on home equity (MI-Tx+NC+HE)	4.7	4.7	10.4	10.6	15.6	*16.1	22.7	*23.1	46.5	*45.6	0.407	*0.400

*Difference between 2001 and 2002 statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 and 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

comprehensive income definition, MI-Tx+NC+HE (the more comprehensive the measure, the lower the inequality). All the Gini indexes under the alternative income definitions were higher in 2002 than in 1996 for definitions MI-Tx+NC-MM and MI-Tx+NC+HE and were higher than in 1995 for definitions MI-Tx and MI-Tx+NC.

In addition to declines between 2001 and 2002 in the Gini indexes under the alternative income definitions, the share of income going to the middle 60-percent of households increased while the share going to the highest 20-percent of households decreased. The share of aggregate income received by each quintile was unchanged for the money income definition and for the lowest income quintile for all the alternative income definitions (see Table 7).[24]

What are . . .? Aggregate Shares are computed by ranking households from lowest to highest income and then dividing them into groups of equal numbers of households, typically quintiles. The aggregate income of each group divided by the overall aggregate income is each group's share.

THE EFFECTS OF INCLUDING NONCASH BENEFITS AND TAXES ON ESTIMATES OF INCOME

As shown in Table 6, real median household income declined between 2001 and 2002 for only 6 of the 17 definitions of income (only a few of which are discussed in this section).

Definition 1 (MI), the traditional definition of income, is based on money income before taxes and includes government cash transfers. As noted earlier, between 2001 and 2002, real median income for households declined, 1.1 percent, to $42,409.

Definition 4 reflects income generated by the private sector. It excludes cash transfers, adds net realized capital gains (losses), and adds employer contributions to health insurance. Between 2001 and 2002, real median household income under this definition declined by 1.7 percent. The 2002 median household income for Definition 4 was $41,294, which was 97.4 percent of money income.

Definition 8 reflects the net effect of deducting social security payroll taxes, federal and state income taxes, and adding the earned income tax credit. Real median household income showed no change between 2001 and 2002 under this definition. The 2002

[24] This report presents Gini indexes and shares of aggregate income received by each quintile using two methods. The first method, discussed in the text, sorts individual households by income yielding a Gini index for household money income of 0.462 and quintile shares of 3.5, 8.8, 14.8, 23.3, and 49.7. The second method, reported in Table 6, uses group data and employs several interpolation routines resulting in a Gini index of 0.448 and quintile shares of 3.4, 8.8, 14.9, 23.2, and 49.6.

median household income for Definition 8 was $35,280, which was 83.2 percent of money income.

Definition 11 includes nonmeans-tested cash transfers such as social security. Real median household income showed no change between 2001 and 2002 under Definition 11. The 2002 median household income under Definition 11 was $41,183, which was 97.1 percent of money income.[25]

Definition 14a (MI-Tx+NC-MM) includes the value of means-tested cash transfers and nonmeans-tested noncash transfers, except medicaid and medicare. Real median household income showed no change between 2001 and 2002 under this definition of income. The 2002 median household income for Definition 14a was $39,426, which was 93.0 percent of money income

Definition 14 (MI-Tx+NC) adds the value of medicare and medicaid. Real median household income showed no change between 2001 and 2002 under this definition of income. The 2002 median household income for Definition 14 was $42,061, which was 99.2 percent of money income.

The impact of including an estimated return on home equity is shown in Definition 15. Real median household income showed no change between 2001 and 2002 under this definition of income. The 2002 median household income for Definition 15 was $43,760, which was 103.2 percent of money income.

An important finding of the Census Bureau's tax and noncash benefit research is that government transfers have a greater impact on lowering income inequality than the tax system. In 2002, subtracting taxes and including the earned income credit (EIC) lowered the Gini index by 4.1 percent (from 0.508 to 0.487), while including transfers lowered the Gini index by 16.8 percent (from 0.487 to 0.405).

[25] The income ratio for Definition 11 was not different from Definition 4.

What are . . .? Government Cash Transfers include social security, railroad retirement, black lung, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, veterans' benefits, government educational assistance, cash public assistance, and supplemental security income.

What are . . .? Nonmeans-Tested Cash Transfers include social security, railroad retirement, black lung, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, nonmeans- tested veterans' benefits, and all government educational assistance including Pell Grants (which are means-tested).

What are . . .? Means-tested Cash Transfers include cash public assistance, supplemental security income, and means-tested veterans' benefits.

CPS DATA COLLECTION

The information in this report was collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and does not include residents of Puerto Rico and outlying areas. The estimates in this report are controlled to national population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin and to state population estimates by age.

The CPS excludes armed forces personnel living on military bases and people living in institutions. For further documentation about the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement, see *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm.*

USER COMMENTS

The Census Bureau welcomes the comments and advice of users of data and reports. If you have any suggestions or comments, please write to:

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APPENDIX TABLES

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2002

(Income in 2002 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
ALL RACES															
2002	111,278	100.0	3.2	5.9	7.0	13.2	12.3	15.1	18.3	11.0	14.1	42,409	139	57,852	217
2001	109,297	100.0	3.1	5.7	6.8	13.2	12.4	15.3	18.3	11.0	14.3	42,900	131	59,134	236
2000[1]	108,209	100.0	2.8	5.7	6.8	12.6	12.6	15.2	18.7	11.0	14.5	43,848	138	59,664	235
1999[2]	106,434	100.0	2.7	5.7	6.7	13.3	12.3	15.3	18.5	11.0	14.4	43,915	205	59,067	306
1998	103,874	100.0	3.0	6.2	6.9	13.2	12.5	15.3	18.9	10.8	13.2	42,844	253	57,134	309
1997	102,528	100.0	3.0	6.5	7.3	13.8	12.5	15.5	18.8	10.3	12.3	41,346	191	55,522	311
1996	101,018	100.0	2.9	6.9	7.6	13.8	13.0	15.5	18.9	10.2	11.2	40,503	204	53,776	301
1995[3]	99,627	100.0	3.0	6.8	7.5	14.5	12.3	16.6	18.5	10.1	10.6	39,931	231	52,659	288
1994[4]	98,990	100.0	3.3	7.3	7.7	14.4	12.8	16.2	17.9	9.9	10.4	38,726	176	51,771	278
1993[5]	97,107	100.0	3.5	7.5	7.9	14.2	13.1	16.3	18.1	9.4	10.0	38,287	179	50,772	275
1992[6]	96,426	100.0	3.3	7.6	7.6	14.5	13.0	16.3	18.8	9.5	9.4	38,482	182	48,788	205
1991	95,669	100.0	3.0	7.6	7.4	14.1	13.4	16.5	18.9	9.5	9.4	38,791	187	48,829	201
1990	94,312	100.0	3.0	7.3	7.3	13.6	13.3	17.1	19.0	9.5	9.7	39,949	204	49,902	211
1989	93,347	100.0	2.8	7.0	7.3	13.7	12.4	17.2	19.4	10.0	10.1	40,484	223	51,148	223
1988	92,830	100.0	3.0	7.7	7.2	14.0	12.3	17.0	19.6	10.0	9.4	39,767	194	49,688	222
1987[7]	91,124	100.0	3.2	7.7	7.1	14.1	13.0	16.6	19.3	9.9	9.1	39,453	188	49,065	201
1986	89,479	100.0	3.4	7.8	7.1	14.1	13.1	16.8	19.3	9.7	8.6	38,975	202	48,152	196
1985[8]	88,458	100.0	3.3	8.0	7.6	14.5	13.4	17.5	18.9	9.3	7.6	37,648	204	46,332	183
1984	86,789	100.0	3.2	8.0	8.0	14.9	13.7	17.5	18.7	8.8	7.2	36,921	168	45,238	166
1983[9]	85,290	100.0	3.5	8.1	8.0	15.3	14.2	17.5	18.8	8.2	6.5	36,001	163	43,865	163
1982	83,918	100.0	3.4	8.4	8.2	15.2	13.7	18.4	18.3	8.1	6.1	35,986	162	43,369	161
1981	83,527	100.0	3.2	8.5	7.9	15.8	13.4	18.1	19.1	8.2	5.8	36,042	189	43,059	157
1980	82,368	100.0	2.9	8.3	8.2	15.0	13.6	18.5	19.6	8.1	5.9	36,608	188	43,539	159
1979[10]	80,776	100.0	2.9	8.1	7.5	14.4	13.9	17.9	20.6	8.3	6.4	37,784	179	44,883	170
1978	77,330	100.0	2.6	8.1	7.8	14.5	13.7	18.2	20.5	8.6	6.0	37,826	153	44,520	171
1977	76,030	100.0	2.8	8.7	8.5	15.3	14.2	18.7	19.5	7.4	4.9	35,545	134	42,166	128
1976[11]	74,142	100.0	2.8	8.8	8.3	15.3	14.4	19.2	19.6	7.1	4.5	35,345	131	41,575	128
1975[12]	72,867	100.0	3.0	9.0	8.5	15.5	14.4	19.6	19.1	6.7	4.2	34,763	141	40,593	127
1974[12, 13]	71,163	100.0	2.9	8.5	7.8	15.0	14.7	19.9	19.4	7.0	4.6	35,719	137	41,770	131
1973	69,859	100.0	3.4	7.9	8.0	14.6	13.6	20.3	19.8	7.4	5.0	36,855	140	42,623	130
1972[14]	68,251	100.0	3.8	8.2	7.9	14.4	14.4	20.1	19.5	6.9	4.8	36,126	138	42,046	130
1971[15]	66,676	100.0	4.3	8.7	7.5	15.2	15.2	20.9	18.2	6.1	3.9	34,669	134	39,873	127
1970	64,778	100.0	4.5	8.4	7.4	14.7	15.3	21.2	18.6	6.0	4.0	35,030	128	40,111	128
1969	63,401	100.0	4.4	8.5	7.1	14.1	16.1	21.1	19.2	5.9	3.8	35,266	130	40,122	126
1968	62,214	100.0	4.8	8.3	7.5	14.9	16.3	22.2	17.8	5.0	3.1	33,968	123	38,430	123
1967[16]	60,813	100.0	5.6	8.8	7.8	15.3	17.1	21.5	16.3	4.6	3.1	32,591	119	36,452	119
WHITE ALONE[17]															
2002	91,645	100.0	2.5	5.2	6.8	12.8	12.0	15.2	18.9	11.6	15.0	45,086	183	60,166	245
WHITE[18]															
2001	90,682	100.0	2.4	5.0	6.7	12.8	12.2	15.4	18.7	11.6	15.2	45,225	212	61,474	264
2000[1]	90,030	100.0	2.3	5.0	6.5	12.3	12.5	15.2	19.2	11.5	15.4	45,860	203	61,876	265
1999[2]	88,893	100.0	2.2	4.9	6.3	13.1	12.2	15.4	19.1	11.7	15.1	45,673	231	61,214	346
1998	87,212	100.0	2.4	5.2	6.6	12.8	12.4	15.5	19.6	11.4	14.2	45,077	226	59,726	351
1997	86,106	100.0	2.5	5.7	6.9	13.4	12.3	15.6	19.4	10.9	13.2	43,544	276	57,991	353
1996	85,059	100.0	2.3	6.0	7.2	13.5	13.0	15.6	19.7	10.7	12.0	42,407	219	55,911	331
1995[3]	84,511	100.0	2.4	5.9	7.1	14.2	12.3	16.9	19.2	10.5	11.5	41,911	219	54,758	318
1994[4]	83,737	100.0	2.7	6.2	7.4	14.1	12.8	16.6	18.6	10.4	11.1	40,843	229	54,053	314
1993[5]	82,387	100.0	2.7	6.4	7.4	13.9	13.1	16.8	19.0	9.9	10.8	40,394	235	53,048	306
1992[6]	81,795	100.0	2.5	6.5	7.2	14.1	13.1	16.7	19.7	10.1	10.1	40,458	196	50,991	227

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2002–Con.

(Income in 2002 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
WHITE—Con.															
1991	81,675	100.0	2.3	6.5	7.0	13.9	13.4	16.9	19.8	10.1	10.1	40,649	197	50,890	221
1990	80,968	100.0	2.3	6.2	6.9	13.5	13.4	17.5	19.8	10.1	10.4	41,668	191	51,916	232
1989	80,163	100.0	2.2	6.0	6.9	13.4	12.4	17.5	20.4	10.4	10.9	42,585	207	53,278	246
1988	79,734	100.0	2.4	6.5	6.6	13.6	12.2	17.5	20.5	10.6	10.1	42,040	248	51,807	244
1987[7]	78,519	100.0	2.5	6.6	6.6	13.7	12.9	17.1	20.2	10.6	9.7	41,568	210	51,161	221
1986	77,284	100.0	2.7	6.9	6.7	13.7	13.0	17.2	20.2	10.4	9.2	40,976	199	50,157	214
1985[8]	76,576	100.0	2.7	6.9	7.2	14.1	13.4	17.9	19.7	9.8	8.3	39,704	212	48,234	202
1984	75,328	100.0	2.7	6.9	7.4	14.5	13.7	18.1	19.6	9.3	7.8	38,951	196	47,104	183
1983[9]	74,170	100.0	2.8	7.1	7.4	15.0	14.3	18.1	19.7	8.7	7.0	37,743	170	45,698	176
1982	73,182	100.0	2.9	7.4	7.6	14.7	13.9	18.9	19.2	8.8	6.7	37,674	171	45,156	177
1981	72,845	100.0	2.6	7.4	7.4	15.3	13.5	18.6	20.1	8.7	6.3	38,081	176	44,863	170
1980	71,872	100.0	2.4	7.3	7.6	14.5	13.6	19.0	20.6	8.6	6.4	38,621	198	45,296	174
1979[10]	70,766	100.0	2.4	7.2	7.0	14.0	13.8	18.3	21.5	8.8	6.9	39,616	188	46,653	186
1978	68,028	100.0	2.2	7.1	7.3	14.1	13.7	18.6	21.5	9.1	6.5	39,323	173	46,170	186
1977	66,934	100.0	2.5	7.7	7.9	14.7	14.2	19.3	20.6	7.8	5.4	37,378	157	43,813	141
1976[11]	65,353	100.0	2.5	7.8	7.7	14.9	14.4	19.6	20.5	7.6	4.9	37,025	153	43,174	139
1975[12]	64,392	100.0	2.7	8.0	8.0	15.1	14.3	20.2	20.1	7.1	4.6	36,354	133	42,093	138
1974[12 13]	62,984	100.0	2.6	7.7	7.3	14.5	14.6	20.5	20.4	7.5	5.0	37,355	140	43,317	140
1973	61,965	100.0	3.0	7.2	7.3	13.9	13.5	20.8	20.9	8.0	5.4	38,626	147	44,271	140
1972[14]	60,618	100.0	3.3	7.5	7.3	13.7	14.3	20.8	20.5	7.4	5.2	37,899	145	43,681	142
1971[15]	59,463	100.0	3.9	7.9	7.1	14.6	15.1	21.7	19.1	6.5	4.2	36,263	138	41,316	134
1970	57,575	100.0	4.0	7.7	6.9	14.1	15.2	21.9	19.5	6.3	4.3	36,486	140	41,515	136
1969	56,248	100.0	3.8	7.8	6.6	13.3	15.9	21.8	20.3	6.3	4.1	36,805	135	41,610	139
1968	55,394	100.0	4.2	7.7	6.9	14.2	16.4	23.0	18.9	5.3	3.3	35,367	132	39,811	132
1967[16]	54,188	100.0	5.0	8.1	7.1	14.6	17.3	22.4	17.3	4.8	3.3	33,988	123	37,784	128
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[17]															
2002	81,166	100.0	2.3	5.0	6.6	12.2	11.5	15.0	19.2	12.2	16.0	46,900	184	62,115	264
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[18]															
2001	80,818	100.0	2.3	4.9	6.5	12.2	11.8	15.1	19.0	12.0	16.2	47,041	195	63,437	288
2000[1]	80,527	100.0	2.2	4.8	6.4	11.7	12.2	15.0	19.4	12.0	16.4	47,642	191	63,759	286
1999[2]	79,819	100.0	2.0	4.7	6.0	12.6	11.8	15.2	19.5	12.1	16.1	47,650	314	63,221	391
1998	78,577	100.0	2.2	4.8	6.2	12.2	12.1	15.4	20.0	11.9	15.1	46,760	269	61,639	377
1997	77,936	100.0	2.2	5.2	6.6	13.0	12.1	15.6	19.9	11.5	14.0	45,338	237	59,849	(NA)
1996	77,240	100.0	2.1	5.6	6.9	12.9	12.8	15.6	20.2	11.2	12.7	44,263	304	57,602	(NA)
1995[3]	76,932	100.0	2.2	5.4	6.7	13.6	12.1	17.0	19.8	11.1	12.2	43,566	227	56,543	339
1994[4]	77,004	100.0	2.5	5.8	7.1	13.8	12.6	16.7	19.1	10.9	11.7	42,161	223	55,430	329
1993[5]	75,697	100.0	2.6	6.1	7.0	13.5	12.8	16.8	19.5	10.3	11.4	41,881	245	54,446	325
1992[6]	75,107	100.0	2.3	6.1	7.0	13.7	12.8	16.7	20.2	10.5	10.6	41,816	259	52,286	241
1991	75,625	100.0	2.1	6.2	6.8	13.6	13.3	16.9	20.2	10.4	10.5	41,619	205	51,981	232
1990	75,035	100.0	2.2	5.9	6.6	13.1	13.2	17.5	20.2	10.5	10.9	42,620	199	53,060	240
1989	74,495	100.0	2.0	5.7	6.7	13.2	12.2	17.5	20.7	10.8	11.4	43,501	213	54,341	266
1988	74,067	100.0	2.2	6.2	6.4	13.3	12.1	17.5	20.8	10.9	10.5	43,198	242	52,862	248
1987[7]	73,120	100.0	2.3	6.3	6.4	13.4	12.7	17.2	20.6	10.9	10.1	42,711	248	52,168	242
1986	72,067	100.0	2.5	6.6	6.5	13.3	12.9	17.3	20.6	10.7	9.6	41,907	216	51,159	235
1985[8]	71,540	100.0	2.6	6.6	7.0	13.8	13.3	17.9	20.1	10.0	8.7	40,597	207	49,176	223
1984	70,586	100.0	2.5	6.7	7.2	14.2	13.7	18.1	19.9	9.6	8.1	39,759	221	47,916	214
1983[9]	(NA)	100.0	2.7	6.8	7.1	14.7	14.2	18.1	20.1	9.0	7.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1982	69,214	100.0	2.7	7.2	7.4	14.5	13.8	19.0	19.5	9.0	6.9	38,306	193	45,815	196

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2002–Con.

(Income in 2002 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC —Con.															
1981	68,996	100.0	2.6	7.3	7.3	15.1	13.4	18.6	20.4	8.9	6.6	38,631	197	45,426	189
1980	68,106	100.0	2.3	7.1	7.5	14.2	13.5	19.1	20.9	8.8	6.6	39,306	108	45,889	207
1979[10]	67,203	100.0	2.3	7.1	6.8	13.8	13.7	18.3	21.8	9.0	7.1	40,173	223	47,192	207
1978	64,836	100.0	2.2	7.0	7.2	13.9	13.5	18.6	21.7	9.3	6.7	40,063	211	46,705	201
1977	63,721	100.0	2.5	7.6	7.8	14.4	14.0	19.3	21.0	8.0	5.6	38,120	215	44,366	210
1976[11]	62,365	100.0	2.5	7.6	7.5	14.6	14.3	19.7	20.9	7.8	5.1	37,780	220	43,743	195
1975[12]	61,533	100.0	2.6	7.9	7.8	14.8	14.2	20.2	20.5	7.3	4.7	36,628	194	42,599	206
1974[12 13]	60,164	100.0	2.5	7.6	7.1	14.2	14.5	20.5	20.7	7.7	5.1	37,674	185	43,799	191
1973	59,236	100.0	3.0	7.1	7.2	13.6	13.3	20.9	21.2	8.2	5.6	38,966	182	44,765	189
1972[14]	58,005	100.0	3.3	7.5	7.1	13.4	14.1	20.8	20.9	7.5	5.4	38,439	183	44,188	197
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2002	13,778	100.0	6.9	10.7	9.5	16.3	14.5	14.8	13.9	6.7	6.6	29,177	384	40,334	470
BLACK ALONE[15]															
2002	13,465	100.0	7.0	10.8	9.6	16.4	14.5	14.8	13.9	6.7	6.4	29,026	391	40,011	462
BLACK[16]															
2001	13,315	100.0	6.8	10.7	8.8	16.3	14.3	14.9	15.4	7.0	5.9	29,939	353	39,872	421
2000[1]	13,174	100.0	5.9	10.5	8.8	16.1	14.1	15.7	15.3	7.0	6.7	30,980	410	40,912	415
1999[2]	12,838	100.0	5.8	11.3	9.3	15.9	13.9	14.6	14.9	6.6	7.6	30,118	561	41,505	596
1998	12,579	100.0	6.7	13.2	9.4	16.9	13.4	14.5	14.0	6.4	5.6	27,932	437	37,615	502
1997	12,474	100.0	6.4	12.6	10.0	16.9	14.1	14.5	14.7	6.1	4.6	27,989	482	36,830	528
1996	12,109	100.0	6.9	13.0	10.7	16.8	13.6	15.0	14.0	5.4	4.5	26,797	527	37,043	724
1995[3]	11,577	100.0	7.0	13.4	10.5	17.5	13.2	15.1	13.1	6.5	3.7	26,240	448	35,623	609
1994[4]	11,655	100.0	7.3	15.1	10.4	17.0	13.5	13.2	13.3	5.6	4.6	25,238	469	35,119	504
1993[5]	11,281	100.0	8.5	15.3	11.8	16.2	13.7	13.5	12.0	4.9	4.0	23,939	473	33,370	554
1992[6]	11,269	100.0	8.7	15.9	10.6	16.9	13.4	13.7	12.7	4.6	3.5	23,558	481	31,968	433
1991	11,083	100.0	8.1	16.1	10.8	16.1	13.3	14.3	12.9	5.0	3.3	24,216	509	32,246	421
1990	10,671	100.0	7.8	15.7	11.1	15.5	13.6	14.5	13.3	4.7	3.8	24,917	568	33,108	447
1989	10,486	100.0	7.6	15.3	10.4	16.5	13.0	15.0	12.6	6.0	3.6	25,326	515	33,606	457
1988	10,561	100.0	7.1	16.7	11.5	16.5	12.8	13.6	12.9	5.6	3.4	23,965	500	32,832	479
1987[7]	10,192	100.0	7.7	17.0	10.3	17.2	14.4	13.0	12.2	4.8	3.4	23,725	457	32,035	441
1986	9,922	100.0	8.9	15.4	10.7	17.1	13.5	13.7	13.1	4.4	3.1	23,607	463	31,672	430
1985[8]	9,797	100.0	7.2	16.7	10.8	18.3	13.5	14.4	12.2	4.7	2.3	23,622	459	30,821	400
1984	9,480	100.0	7.4	16.8	12.4	18.4	13.9	13.4	11.1	4.4	2.1	22,189	427	29,593	364
1983[9]	9,243	100.0	8.3	16.9	12.7	18.4	13.6	13.2	11.3	3.9	1.8	21,365	399	28,458	349
1982	8,916	100.0	8.1	17.1	12.2	19.1	12.6	15.1	11.5	2.9	1.4	21,352	343	28,094	351
1981	8,961	100.0	7.5	17.7	12.3	19.5	12.7	13.8	11.5	3.8	1.2	21,370	359	28,072	340
1980	8,847	100.0	7.0	16.6	12.9	18.7	13.3	14.7	11.5	3.8	1.5	22,250	420	28,877	356
1979[10]	8,586	100.0	6.5	16.0	12.3	18.4	14.1	14.5	12.6	4.0	1.6	23,259	425	29,844	367
1978	8,066	100.0	5.3	16.8	12.2	17.9	14.0	15.5	12.3	4.3	1.7	23,631	500	30,200	394
1977	7,977	100.0	5.4	17.1	12.7	20.5	14.4	14.3	11.0	3.4	1.1	22,057	296	28,262	251
1976[11]	7,776	100.0	5.3	17.2	13.2	19.3	14.4	15.3	11.3	3.0	1.1	22,016	273	28,129	251
1975[12]	7,489	100.0	6.4	17.2	13.8	18.5	15.1	14.6	10.7	2.7	0.9	21,824	321	27,242	242
1974[12 13]	7,263	100.0	6.1	16.3	12.8	20.0	15.5	14.9	11.1	2.5	0.9	22,215	268	27,629	246
1973	7,040	100.0	6.8	14.3	13.7	19.7	14.9	16.0	10.4	3.0	1.3	22,737	354	28,234	280
1972[14]	6,809	100.0	7.8	14.6	13.0	19.9	15.4	14.2	11.5	2.3	1.3	22,122	332	27,945	298

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2002–Con.

(Income in 2002 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution									Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
BLACK—Con.															
1971[15]	6,578	100.0	8.5	15.8	11.8	20.7	16.3	14.4	9.3	2.3	0.8	21,421	319	26,543	273
1970	6,180	100.0	8.9	14.6	12.2	20.5	15.6	15.0	9.8	2.6	0.9	22,207	305	27,116	293
1969	6,053	100.0	8.7	14.6	12.1	20.6	17.0	14.9	9.2	2.2	0.7	22,247	328	26,484	282
1968	5,870	100.0	9.2	14.5	13.1	22.2	15.3	14.5	8.4	2.1	0.6	20,855	303	25,400	268
1967[16]	5,728	100.0	10.7	15.3	13.8	21.6	15.9	12.8	7.0	1.9	0.9	19,734	329	23,712	265
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2002	4,079	100.0	4.3	3.8	4.0	10.5	10.3	13.9	18.9	12.5	21.8	52,285	791	69,476	1,321
ASIAN ALONE[20]															
2002	3,917	100.0	4.3	3.6	4.0	10.5	10.5	13.6	18.8	12.6	22.1	52,626	921	70,047	1,366
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[18]															
2001	4,071	100.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	10.0	9.7	14.3	18.9	12.6	22.3	54,488	1,300	74,323	1,754
2000[1]	3,963	100.0	3.6	3.3	4.3	8.9	10.0	13.6	19.0	13.7	23.5	58,225	993	76,019	1,578
1999[2]	3,742	100.0	3.9	4.1	4.6	9.0	10.0	14.5	17.8	12.8	23.2	54,991	1,938	72,718	1,843
1998	3,308	100.0	4.4	4.1	4.8	10.0	10.8	14.8	18.3	13.6	19.1	51,385	1,430	66,338	1,916
1997	3,125	100.0	4.3	4.4	5.7	9.9	9.5	15.8	19.7	11.8	18.8	50,558	1,406	65,799	2,039
1996	2,998	100.0	3.9	5.9	5.4	10.0	10.1	15.7	18.2	13.4	17.5	49,386	1,770	64,530	2,314
1995[3]	2,777	100.0	4.8	4.3	6.6	10.7	9.4	17.3	19.4	12.2	15.3	47,592	1,194	64,717	2,611
1994[4]	2,040	100.0	4.4	4.9	5.6	10.8	10.3	15.4	19.5	13.3	15.8	48,590	1,841	63,089	2,248
1993[5]	2,233	100.0	4.6	6.3	6.5	11.8	10.3	13.4	18.3	13.0	15.9	46,996	2,311	61,577	2,479
1992[6]	2,262	100.0	4.2	4.7	5.6	12.4	9.9	16.0	19.4	12.8	15.0	47,482	1,370	58,849	1,618
1991	2,094	100.0	3.8	5.6	4.8	11.7	12.3	14.8	19.3	12.8	14.9	46,932	1,514	59,588	1,756
1990	1,958	100.0	3.8	4.0	5.5	10.8	9.8	14.7	21.4	13.4	16.6	51,299	1,520	61,922	1,753
1989	1,988	100.0	3.0	3.5	6.3	10.1	10.1	17.2	20.6	12.7	16.5	50,562	1,367	62,856	1,829
1988	1,913	100.0	3.1	4.7	6.1	12.6	10.2	15.4	20.6	11.5	15.8	47,132	1,937	58,925	1,760
HISPANIC (OF ANY RACE)[21]															
2002	11,339	100.0	4.3	6.7	8.1	17.2	15.7	16.4	16.9	7.5	7.2	33,103	482	44,887	600
2001	10,499	100.0	3.9	6.6	8.2	17.4	15.4	17.3	16.1	7.8	7.2	34,099	433	45,089	570
2000[1]	10,034	100.0	3.3	6.9	8.0	16.8	15.5	17.3	17.3	8.1	6.7	34,636	499	45,924	661
1999[2]	9,579	100.0	3.7	6.9	8.8	17.7	16.0	16.9	15.7	7.7	6.6	33,178	482	43,585	774
1998	9,060	100.0	4.5	9.2	9.4	17.2	15.6	15.9	15.4	6.5	6.2	31,214	602	42,177	897
1997	8,590	100.0	4.7	9.9	10.3	17.9	15.0	16.0	14.8	5.9	5.6	29,752	531	40,093	809
1996	8,225	100.0	4.4	10.3	10.6	19.0	15.3	15.4	14.1	5.9	4.8	28,422	551	38,806	898
1995[3]	7,939	100.0	5.1	11.5	10.7	20.0	14.3	15.5	13.5	5.2	4.3	26,788	584	36,562	820
1994[4]	7,735	100.0	4.9	11.6	10.7	18.1	14.9	15.7	13.5	5.7	4.8	28,112	522	37,907	946
1993[5]	7,362	100.0	4.4	10.7	11.4	18.8	15.4	16.3	13.3	5.6	4.1	28,048	564	37,123	781
1992[6]	7,153	100.0	4.8	10.5	10.3	18.9	15.6	16.3	13.9	5.7	4.0	28,384	587	36,204	569
1991	6,379	100.0	4.3	10.2	10.6	18.0	15.4	16.5	14.6	5.9	4.5	29,217	608	37,176	595
1990	6,220	100.0	4.3	10.0	10.8	17.8	15.2	17.2	14.8	5.6	4.3	29,792	611	37,320	615
1989	5,933	100.0	4.7	10.0	9.1	16.9	15.0	16.9	16.2	6.4	4.9	30,701	595	39,204	674
1988	5,910	100.0	5.2	10.0	9.6	18.6	13.8	16.8	15.5	5.8	4.5	29,738	733	37,967	805
1987[7]	5,642	100.0	5.1	10.9	9.6	18.3	15.4	15.8	14.9	5.6	4.5	29,272	642	37,523	695
1986	5,418	100.0	4.9	10.7	10.0	18.7	14.7	16.3	14.6	6.4	3.7	28,729	748	36,276	596
1985[8]	5,213	100.0	4.7	11.1	11.2	18.4	15.0	17.0	14.0	5.7	2.9	27,840	650	34,787	566
1984	4,883	100.0	5.3	11.4	10.5	18.7	13.7	18.0	14.4	4.8	3.1	27,989	702	34,803	679
1983[9]	4,666	100.0	5.1	11.5	11.8	18.4	15.7	17.0	13.4	4.5	2.7	27,053	690	33,137	637

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2002—Con.

(Income in 2002 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
HISPANIC (OF ANY RACE)[21]—Con.															
1982	4,085	100.0	5.2	11.0	12.4	18.5	15.4	16.9	13.5	4.9	2.3	27,078	715	33,419	678
1981	3,980	100.0	4.0	10.4	10.1	19.1	16.3	18.2	14.8	5.1	2.3	28,911	792	34,718	663
1980	3,906	100.0	4.6	10.2	9.9	20.1	15.6	17.1	15.2	4.5	2.6	28,218	765	34,467	686
1979[10]	3,684	100.0	3.4	9.8	9.4	18.9	16.1	18.8	15.5	5.1	3.1	29,936	863	36,221	728
1978	3,291	100.0	3.4	9.5	9.9	18.3	17.9	18.5	15.7	4.5	2.4	29,638	718	35,009	708
1977	3,304	100.0	3.3	10.0	11.2	20.0	18.3	18.2	13.3	3.8	1.9	27,884	490	32,908	508
1976[11]	3,081	100.0	3.7	12.0	11.2	20.1	17.3	17.6	13.8	2.7	1.7	26,661	568	31,506	513
1975[12]	2,948	100.0	4.2	11.6	10.8	21.5	16.8	19.2	11.7	2.7	1.4	26,116	577	31,004	551
1974[12, 13]	2,897	100.0	3.3	9.3	10.8	21.1	17.1	19.8	13.3	3.6	1.6	28,410	622	32,911	536
1973	2,722	100.0	3.3	8.5	10.3	20.7	17.6	19.4	15.0	3.7	1.6	28,553	649	33,174	540
1972[14]	2,655	100.0	3.6	7.9	11.5	20.8	19.8	20.1	11.5	3.1	1.7	28,600	559	32,873	559

NA Not available.

[1]Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

[2]Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

[3]Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised race edits.

[4]Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

[5]Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the March 1994 income supplement was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.

[6]Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

[7]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

[8]Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

[9]Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

[10]Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

[11]First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

[12]Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data which were derived using linear interpolation.

[13]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

[14]Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.

[15]Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.

[16]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

[17]The 2003 CPS allowed respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as "White and American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian and Black or African American," in Census 2000 is forthcoming and will be available through American FactFinder in 2003. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race.

[18]For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

[19]Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

[20]Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

[21]Because Hispanics may be of any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for other racial groups. Hispanic origin was reported by 11.4 percent of White householders (and no other race); 3.5 percent for Black householders (and no other race); 27.3 percent for American Indian or Alaska Native householders (and no other race); 1.4 percent for Asian householders (and no other race); and 19.0 percent for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander householders (and no other race). Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population because this population consists of many distinct groups that differ in socio-economic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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Table A-2.
Median Household Income for Selected Definitions of Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1979 to 2002

(Income in 2002 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Total money income (MI)	(MI - TX)[1]	(MI- TX + NC - MM)[2]	(MI - Tx + NC)[3]	(MI - TX + NC + HE)[4]
ALL RACES					
2002	42,409	37,066	39,426	42,061	43,760
2001	42,900	37,376	39,553	42,194	43,925
2000[5]	43,848	37,880	39,992	42,315	44,612
1999[6]	43,915	37,972	40,052	42,357	44,338
1998	42,844	37,014	39,141	41,508	43,310
1997	41,346	35,552	37,691	40,067	42,037
1996	40,503	34,602	36,910	39,392	41,493
1995[7]	39,931	34,239	36,654	39,028	41,317
1994[8]	38,726	33,407	35,690	37,872	40,192
1993[9]	38,287	33,051	35,248	37,251	39,329
1992[10]	38,482	32,996	34,940	36,896	39,129
1991	38,791	33,119	34,856	36,604	39,248
1990	39,949	(NA)	(NA)	37,110	39,619
1989	40,484	(NA)	(NA)	37,693	40,729
1988	39,767	(NA)	(NA)	36,949	40,272
1987[11]	39,453	(NA)	(NA)	36,852	40,145
1986	38,975	(NA)	(NA)	36,364	39,130
1985[12]	37,648	(NA)	(NA)	34,909	38,528
1984	36,921	(NA)	(NA)	34,264	38,382
1983[13]	36,001	(NA)	(NA)	33,590	37,348
1982	35,986	(NA)	(NA)	33,073	37,538
1981	36,042	(NA)	(NA)	32,755	38,321
1980	36,608	(NA)	(NA)	33,522	36,957
1979[14]	37,784	(NA)	(NA)	34,641	36,930
WHITE ALONE[15]					
2002	45,086	38,857	41,272	43,871	45,743
WHITE[16]					
2001	45,225	38,991	41,218	43,860	45,631
2000[5]	45,860	39,395	41,557	43,905	46,267
1999[6]	45,673	39,535	41,594	43,924	46,063
1998	45,077	38,861	41,019	43,282	45,201
1997	43,544	37,149	39,338	41,632	43,765
1996	42,407	36,156	38,597	40,988	43,241
1995[7]	41,911	35,770	38,271	40,544	43,076
1994[8]	40,843	34,951	37,206	39,291	41,768
1993[9]	40,394	34,763	36,992	39,026	41,181
1992[10]	40,458	34,642	36,719	38,632	40,991
1991	40,649	34,615	36,468	38,207	40,994
1990	41,668	(NA)	(NA)	38,567	41,249
1989	42,585	(NA)	(NA)	39,243	42,474
1988	42,040	(NA)	(NA)	38,648	42,120
1987[11]	41,568	(NA)	(NA)	38,560	42,102
1986	40,976	(NA)	(NA)	37,965	40,904
1985[12]	39,704	(NA)	(NA)	36,411	40,312
1984	38,951	(NA)	(NA)	35,768	40,158
1983[13]	37,743	(NA)	(NA)	35,015	38,906
1982	37,674	(NA)	(NA)	34,397	39,076
1981	38,081	(NA)	(NA)	34,100	39,995
1980	38,621	(NA)	(NA)	34,843	38,462
1979[14]	39,616	(NA)	(NA)	35,968	38,369

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Median Household Income for Selected Definitions of Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1979 to 2002—Con.

(Income in 2002 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Total money income (MI)	(MI - TX)[1]	(MI- TX + NC - MM)[2]	(MI - Tx + NC)[3]	(MI - TX + NC + HE)[4]
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[15]					
2002	46,900	40,212	42,623	45,203	47,199
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[16]					
2001	47,041	40,254	42,521	45,171	47,033
2000[5]	47,642	40,612	42,822	45,135	47,609
1999[6]	47,650	40,872	42,918	45,259	47,583
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION					
2002	29,177	26,288	28,467	30,698	31,523
BLACK ALONE[17]					
2002	29,026	26,168	28,338	30,576	31,408
BLACK[15]					
2001	29,939	26,613	28,748	31,002	31,891
2000[5]	30,980	27,292	29,380	31,334	32,467
1999[6]	30,118	26,823	28,872	31,123	32,305
1998	27,932	25,192	27,187	29,434	30,366
1997	27,989	24,914	26,998	28,834	29,877
1996	26,797	24,140	26,316	28,489	29,520
1995[7]	26,240	23,678	25,922	28,031	29,056
1994[8]	25,238	22,618	24,890	26,821	28,166
1993[9]	23,939	21,528	23,718	25,515	26,510
1992[10]	23,558	21,230	23,263	25,007	26,128
1991	24,216	21,767	23,683	25,406	26,580
1990	24,917	(NA)	(NA)	25,856	27,228
1989	25,326	(NA)	(NA)	25,817	27,232
1988	23,965	(NA)	(NA)	24,569	25,874
1987[11]	23,725	(NA)	(NA)	24,538	25,901
1986	23,607	(NA)	(NA)	24,250	25,586
1985[12]	23,622	(NA)	(NA)	23,778	25,672
1984	22,189	(NA)	(NA)	22,525	24,696
1983[13]	21,365	(NA)	(NA)	22,254	24,590
1982	21,352	(NA)	(NA)	22,265	25,050
1981	21,370	(NA)	(NA)	22,250	25,294
1980	22,250	(NA)	(NA)	23,100	25,130
1979[14]	23,259	(NA)	(NA)	24,425	25,990
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION					
2002	52,285	43,803	47,252	48,698	50,312
ASIAN ALONE[18]					
2002	52,626	44,080	47,501	48,954	50,604
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[15]					
2001	54,488	45,360	48,287	49,913	51,624
2000[5]	58,225	47,763	50,821	52,356	54,697
1999[6]	54,991	45,821	48,627	50,134	51,671
1998	51,385	42,573	45,486	46,652	48,634

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Median Household Income for Selected Definitions of Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1979 to 2002—Con.

(Income in 2002 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Total money income (MI)	(MI - TX)[1]	(MI- TX + NC - MM)[2]	(MI - Tx + NC)[3]	(MI - TX + NC + HE)[4]
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[15]—Con.					
1997	50,558	42,059	44,917	46,510	48,796
1996	49,386	40,958	43,750	45,207	47,528
1995[7]	47,592	39,911	43,034	44,658	46,367
1994[8]	48,590	40,023	43,550	44,740	46,361
1993[9]	46,996	38,737	42,007	43,659	45,793
1992[10]	47,482	38,898	41,486	42,703	45,041
1991	46,932	38,196	40,197	41,695	44,011
1990	51,299	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1989	50,562	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1988	47,132	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987[11]	48,786	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
HISPANIC (OF ANY RACE)					
2002	33,103	30,291	32,651	34,633	35,447
2001	34,099	30,607	32,678	34,939	35,882
2000[5]	34,636	31,071	33,282	35,153	36,288
1999[6]	33,178	29,909	32,295	34,055	34,844
1998	31,214	28,346	30,374	31,967	32,818
1997	29,752	26,973	29,146	30,708	31,689
1996	28,422	26,017	28,317	30,128	31,049
1995[7]	26,788	24,817	27,245	28,862	29,732
1994[8]	28,112	25,356	27,435	29,260	30,465
1993[9]	28,048	25,249	27,468	29,303	30,233
1992[10]	28,384	25,435	27,434	29,073	30,213
1991	29,217	26,082	28,132	29,588	30,994
1990	29,792	(NA)	(NA)	29,545	31,012
1989	30,701	(NA)	(NA)	30,111	31,725
1988	29,738	(NA)	(NA)	29,060	31,034
1987[11]	29,272	(NA)	(NA)	28,488	30,168
1986	28,729	(NA)	(NA)	28,114	29,637
1985[12]	27,840	(NA)	(NA)	27,352	29,233
1984	27,989	(NA)	(NA)	27,681	29,781
1983[13]	27,053	(NA)	(NA)	26,957	28,878
1982	27,078	(NA)	(NA)	26,914	28,986
1981	28,911	(NA)	(NA)	27,951	31,103
1980	28,218	(NA)	(NA)	30,944	33,069
1979[14]	29,936	(NA)	(NA)	29,509	30,804

NA Not available.

[1]Money income, less taxes.

[2]Money income, less taxes, plus value of noncash transfers less Medicare and Medicaid.

[3]Money income, less taxes, plus value of noncash transfers.

[4]Money income, less taxes, plus value of noncash transfers, plus imputed value of home equity.

[5]Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.

[6]Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

[7]Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, revised race edits.

[8]Introduction of 1990 census sample design.

[9]Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the March 1994 income supplement was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.

[10]Implementation of 1990 census population controls.

[11]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

[12]Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.

[13]Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.

[14]Implemenation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

[15]The 2003 CPS allowed respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as "White and American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian and Black or African American," in Census 2000 is forthcoming and will be available through American FactFinder in 2003. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race.

[16]For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group. The reference race groups for 2001 and earlier income data are: White, non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.

[17]Black or African American alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race category.

[18]Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1980 to 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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Table A-3.
Share of Aggregate Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Households: 1967 to 2002

(Households as of March of the following year. Income in 2002 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Year	Number (thousands)	Upper limit of each fifth (dollars)				Lower limit of top 5 percent (dollars)	Share of aggregate income						Mean income (dollars)	Gini index
		Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth		Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	Top 5 percent		
2002	111,278	17,916	33,377	53,162	84,016	150,002	3.5	8.8	14.8	23.3	49.7	21.7	57,852	0.462
2001	109,297	18,256	33,844	53,843	84,828	152,893	3.5	8.7	14.6	23.0	50.1	22.4	59,134	0.466
2000[1]	108,209	18,713	34,461	54,483	85,385	151,647	3.6	8.9	14.8	23.0	49.8	22.1	59,664	0.462
1999[2]	106,434	18,492	34,445	54,370	85,500	153,234	3.6	8.9	14.9	23.2	49.4	21.5	59,067	0.458
1998	103,874	17,757	33,504	53,258	82,636	145,658	3.6	9.0	15.0	23.2	49.2	21.4	57,134	0.456
1997	102,528	17,207	32,626	51,397	79,888	141,397	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.2	49.4	21.7	55,522	0.459
1996	101,018	16,853	31,679	50,219	77,617	136,416	3.7	9.0	15.1	23.3	49.0	21.4	53,776	0.455
1995[3]	99,627	16,874	31,538	49,218	76,313	132,415	3.7	9.1	15.2	23.3	48.7	21.0	52,659	0.450
1994[4]	98,990	16,115	30,247	48,131	75,426	131,815	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.4	49.1	21.2	51,771	0.456
1993[5]	97,107	15,892	30,245	47,543	73,901	128,240	3.6	9.0	15.1	23.5	48.9	21.0	50,772	0.454
1992[6]	96,426	15,827	30,323	47,607	72,863	124,381	3.8	9.4	15.8	24.2	46.9	18.6	48,788	0.434
1991	95,669	16,208	30,903	47,732	73,085	124,126	3.8	9.6	15.9	24.2	46.5	18.1	48,829	0.428
1990	94,312	16,677	31,569	48,297	73,654	126,411	3.9	9.6	15.9	24.0	46.6	18.6	49,902	0.428
1989	93,347	16,941	32,212	49,509	75,223	128,499	3.8	9.5	15.8	24.0	46.8	18.9	51,148	0.431
1988	92,830	16,625	31,405	48,942	73,900	125,093	3.8	9.6	16.0	24.3	46.3	18.3	49,688	0.427
1987[7]	91,124	16,350	31,034	48,444	73,215	122,515	3.8	9.6	16.1	24.3	46.2	18.2	49,065	0.426
1986	89,479	16,215	30,969	47,832	72,199	122,459	3.9	9.7	16.2	24.5	45.7	17.5	48,152	0.425
1985[8]	88,458	15,940	30,051	46,262	69,833	116,784	4.0	9.7	16.3	24.6	45.3	17.0	46,332	0.419
1984	86,789	15,813	29,491	45,307	68,522	114,627	4.1	9.9	16.4	24.7	44.9	16.5	45,238	0.415
1983[9]	85,290	15,416	28,730	44,052	66,628	110,652	4.1	10.0	16.5	24.7	44.7	16.4	43,865	0.414
1982	83,918	15,200	28,563	43,817	65,421	109,019	4.1	10.1	16.6	24.7	44.5	16.2	43,369	0.412
1981	83,527	15,419	28,408	44,209	65,381	106,385	4.2	10.2	16.8	25.0	43.8	15.6	43,059	0.406
1980	82,368	15,619	29,146	44,670	65,527	106,455	4.3	10.3	16.9	24.9	43.7	15.8	43,539	0.403
1979[10]	80,776	16,088	29,920	45,964	66,788	108,949	4.2	10.3	16.9	24.7	44.0	16.4	44,883	0.404
1978	77,330	16,030	30,132	45,565	66,354	106,899	4.3	10.3	16.9	24.8	43.7	16.2	44,520	0.402
1977	76,030	15,224	28,547	43,295	63,118	102,039	4.4	10.3	17.0	24.8	43.6	16.1	42,166	0.402
1976[11]	74,142	15,265	28,232	42,971	61,831	98,580	4.4	10.4	17.1	24.8	43.3	16.0	41,575	0.398
1975[12]	72,867	14,804	27,840	41,969	60,381	96,278	4.4	10.5	17.1	24.8	43.2	15.9	40,593	0.397
1974[12 13]	71,163	15,704	29,010	42,746	62,055	99,162	4.4	10.6	17.1	24.7	43.1	15.9	41,770	0.395
1973	69,859	15,490	29,426	43,650	63,056	99,953	4.2	10.5	17.1	24.6	43.6	16.6	42,623	0.397
1972[14]	68,251	15,088	29,059	42,955	61,470	98,948	4.1	10.5	17.1	24.5	43.9	17.0	42,046	0.401
1971[15]	66,676	14,593	27,818	40,936	58,371	92,694	4.1	10.6	17.3	24.5	43.5	16.7	39,873	0.396
1970	64,778	14,788	28,332	41,214	58,801	92,960	4.1	10.8	17.4	24.5	43.3	16.6	40,111	0.394
1969	63,401	15,025	28,838	41,702	58,434	91,644	4.1	10.9	17.5	24.5	43.0	16.6	40,122	0.391
1968	62,214	14,578	27,638	39,614	55,661	87,081	4.2	11.1	17.5	24.4	42.8	16.6	38,430	0.388
1967[16]	60,813	13,688	26,692	37,898	54,027	86,692	4.0	10.8	17.3	24.2	43.8	17.5	36,452	0.399

[1]Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2]Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.
[3]Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised race edits.
[4]Introduction of 1990 census-based sample design.
[5]Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the March 1994 income supplement was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.
[6]Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
[7]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.
[8]Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
[9]Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
[10]Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.
[11]First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
[12]Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data which were derived using linear interpolation.
[13]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
[14]Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
[15]Introduction of 1970 census-based sample design and population controls.
[16]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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Table A-4.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2002

(In 2002 dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution 1947-1998")

Measures of income dispersion	2002	2001	2000[1]	1999[2]	1998	1997	1996	1995[3]	1994[4]	1993[5]	1992[6]	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[7]	1986	1985[8]
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																		
10th percentile upper limit	10,620	11,087	11,050	11,197	10,688	10,296	10,168	10,167	9,636	9,420	9,433	9,557	9,766	10,084	9,588	9,356	9,365	9,400
20th percentile upper limit	17,916	18,256	18,713	18,556	17,757	17,207	16,853	16,874	16,115	15,892	15,827	16,208	16,677	16,941	16,525	16,350	16,215	15,940
50th (median)	42,409	42,900	43,846	44,045	42,844	41,346	40,503	39,931	38,726	38,287	38,482	38,791	39,949	40,484	39,767	39,453	38,975	37,648
80th percentile upper limit	84,016	84,828	85,385	85,654	82,636	79,888	77,617	76,313	75,426	73,901	72,863	73,085	73,654	75,223	73,900	73,215	72,199	69,833
90th percentile upper limit	114,112	117,952	116,957	116,472	111,613	109,120	105,045	102,767	101,883	100,178	97,977	97,708	98,863	100,774	97,866	96,017	94,475	91,112
95th percentile lower limit	150,002	152,893	151,647	153,256	145,658	141,397	136,416	132,415	131,815	126,240	124,381	124,126	126,411	128,499	125,093	122,515	122,459	116,784
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																		
90th/10th	10.75	10.64	10.58	10.40	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57	10.64	10.39	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	10.26	10.09	9.69
95th/20th	8.37	8.38	8.10	8.26	8.20	8.22	8.09	7.85	8.18	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	7.49	7.55	7.33
95th/50th	3.54	3.56	3.46	3.48	3.40	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.40	3.35	3.23	3.20	3.16	3.17	3.15	3.11	3.14	3.10
80th/50th	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.95	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.85
80th/20th	4.69	4.65	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	4.48	4.45	4.38
20th/50th	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																		
Lowest quintile	9,990	10,297	10,607	10,726	10,162	9,913	9,810	9,785	9,317	9,084	9,155	9,352	9,599	9,833	9,500	9,336	9,305	9,241
Second quintile	25,400	25,873	26,483	26,369	25,659	24,691	24,075	23,901	23,074	22,864	22,837	23,369	24,055	24,371	23,834	23,592	23,421	22,843
Third quintile	42,802	43,307	44,102	44,113	42,934	41,539	40,496	39,966	38,871	38,325	38,476	38,818	39,733	40,510	39,863	39,444	39,103	37,834
Fourth quintile	67,326	67,902	68,559	68,583	66,402	64,338	62,676	61,437	60,488	59,560	59,064	59,175	59,906	61,278	60,259	59,621	58,895	56,887
Highest quintile	143,743	148,291	148,568	146,113	140,513	137,167	131,822	128,209	127,163	124,091	114,445	113,477	116,257	119,786	115,042	113,385	110,114	104,953
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																		
Lowest quintile	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
Second quintile	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7
Third quintile	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3
Fourth quintile	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.3	24.5	24.6
Highest quintile	49.7	50.2	49.8	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	45.7	45.3
Summary Measures																		
Gini index of income inequality	0.462	0.466	0.462	0.458	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456	0.454	0.434	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.427	0.426	0.425	0.419
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.514	0.515	0.490	0.476	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471	0.467	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.414	0.416	0.403
Theil	0.398	0.414	0.404	0.386	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311	0.310	0.300
Atkinson:																		
e=0.25	0.095	0.098	0.096	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.075
e=0.50	0.186	0.189	0.185	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.180	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.151
e=0.75	0.279	0.282	0.275	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268	0.266	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.238	0.237	0.231

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-4.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2002—Con.

(In 2002 dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution 1947-1998")

Measures of income dispersion	1984	1983[9]	1982	1981	1980	1979[10]	1978	1977	1976[11]	1975[12]	1974[12,13]	1973	1972[14]	1971[15]	1970	1969	1968	1967[16]
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																		
10th percentile upper limit	9,384	9,005	9,029	9,184	9,302	9,422	9,590	9,172	9,066	9,015	9,273	9,214	8,786	8,249	8,126	8,307	8,090	7,442
20th percentile upper limit	15,813	15,416	15,200	15,419	15,619	16,088	16,030	15,224	15,265	14,804	15,704	15,490	15,088	14,593	14,788	15,025	14,578	13,688
50th (median)	36,921	35,774	35,986	36,042	36,608	37,784	37,826	35,545	35,345	34,763	35,719	36,855	36,126	34,669	35,030	35,266	33,968	32,591
80th percentile upper limit	68,522	66,628	65,421	65,381	65,527	66,788	66,354	63,118	61,831	60,381	62,055	63,056	61,470	58,371	58,801	58,434	55,661	54,027
90th percentile upper limit	89,655	86,526	85,640	84,664	84,544	86,165	85,375	80,168	78,849	76,891	79,524	80,639	78,984	74,883	74,904	74,139	70,191	68,628
95th percentile lower limit	114,627	110,652	109,019	106,385	106,455	108,949	106,899	102,039	98,580	96,276	99,162	99,953	98,948	92,694	92,960	91,644	87,081	86,692
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																		
90th/10th	9.55	9.61	9.48	9.22	9.09	9.14	8.90	8.74	8.70	8.53	8.58	8.75	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.22
95th/20th	7.25	7.18	7.17	6.90	6.82	6.77	6.67	6.70	6.46	6.50	6.31	6.45	6.56	6.35	6.29	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	3.10	3.09	3.03	2.95	2.91	2.88	2.83	2.87	2.79	2.77	2.78	2.71	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66
80th/50th	1.86	1.86	1.82	1.81	1.79	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66
80th/20th	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.24	4.20	4.15	4.14	4.15	4.05	4.06	3.95	4.07	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																		
Lowest quintile	9,234	8,974	8,926	9,138	9,267	9,443	9,559	9,201	9,133	8,938	9,286	9,003	8,628	8,164	8,138	8,227	8,037	7,419
Second quintile	22,458	21,918	21,833	21,899	22,364	23,002	22,880	21,714	21,676	21,223	22,244	22,319	21,973	21,232	21,638	21,927	21,242	20,227
Third quintile	37,139	36,150	35,029	36,169	36,809	37,862	37,690	35,804	35,557	34,725	35,747	36,470	35,858	34,427	34,845	35,039	33,687	32,295
Fourth quintile	55,912	54,242	53,568	53,877	54,197	55,532	55,192	52,427	51,603	50,427	51,618	52,429	51,475	48,943	49,119	49,076	46,997	45,185
Highest quintile	101,545	98,153	96,632	94,371	95,196	98,677	97,405	91,903	90,049	87,818	90,147	92,983	92,414	86,723	86,968	86,263	82,308	81,883
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																		
Lowest quintile	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.7	24.7	24.7	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.2
Highest quintile	44.9	44.7	44.5	43.8	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.6	43.3	43.2	43.1	43.6	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.8	43.8
Summary Measures																		
Gini index of income inequality	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398	0.397	0.395	0.397	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.388	0.399
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:																		
e=0.25	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211	0.210	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-4.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2002—Con.

[1]Implementation of a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2]Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.
[3]Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised race edits.
[4]Introduction of 1990 census-based sample design.
[5]Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the March 1994 income supplement was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.
[6]Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
[7]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.
[8]Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
[9]Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
[10]Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.
[11]First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
[12]Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data which were derived using linear interpolation.
[13]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
[14]Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
[15]Introduction of 1970 census-based sample design and population controls.
[16]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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